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Gorbachev: Victor of Round 1 in Moscow

Analysts Say Soviet Leader Still Faces Battle With Conservative Bureaucrats

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MOSCOW—Never in postwar history has a Soviet leader moved so fast to consolidate his control of the country's top titles as Mikhail S. Gorbachev. When the position of president was given Tuesday to someone other than Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Communist Party leader, Soviet citizens and West-

Since coming to power, Mr. Gorbachev had added four allies to what is now a 13-member Politburo, the decision-making council, and three to the 11-member Secretariat of the Communist Party's Central Committee. The Secretariat handles day-to-day affairs.

In addition to shifting Mr. Gromyko, 75, and naming Eduard A. Shevardnadze, 57, to the Politburo and the job of foreign minister, Mr. Gorbachev dismissed the man who had been seen as his chief rival among the younger Politburo members—Grigori V. Romanov, the former Leningrad Communist Party chief.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Analysts immediately assumed that this was a sign of Mr. Gorbachev's strength, not weakness. Since 1977, Soviet leaders have taken both the nation's top titles—general secretary of the Communist Party and president.

But in nominating Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko for the position, Mr. Gorbachev said he would be too busy to handle the largely ceremonial duties of head of state.

Mr. Gorbachev, 54, took power on March 12, bringing a long-awaited shift from the older generation of leaders who had clung to power for the last decade.

Reports have accumulated in Moscow that the transition was not an easy one, and that the old guard raised stubborn resistance at the party meeting that elected him.

This week's events demonstrate that the resistance has been crushed, and that Mr. Gorbachev now has full control of the men at the top of Soviet power.



Mikhail S. Gorbachev

battle with the entrenched and conservative middle level of the bureaucracy.

In his Kremlin moves and in the television appearances, in which he both exudes and threatens, he has demonstrated the aptness of Mr. Gromyko's description of him in a speech in March supporting his ascent to leadership: "Comrades, this man has a nice smile, but he has iron teeth."

Nowhere was this trait more evident than in his shift of Mr. Gromyko, a move described by a Western diplomat as "an elegant solution" that allowed him to award a supporter while apparently taking control of foreign policy.

Immediately after making the change, Mr. Gorbachev demonstrated his readiness to move ahead with foreign policy, announcing Wednesday his first visits to the West as the Soviet leader, to Paris in October and to Geneva in November for a meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

The announcements foreshadow a more active foreign policy than the Soviet Union has seen since the mid-1970s, a period of ailing leadership, a Western diplomat suggested.

"When Gorbachev arrives in Paris and Geneva, a new team will be appearing on the world's doorstep," the diplomat said.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev might hold a series of meetings in each other's capitals. Page 5.

backing of the people for the limited reforms he advocates.

"We count on your support," he called, smiling, to an enthusiastic group of people he met last week on a street in Kiev.

"Keep up the good work!" the people shouted back.

Though Mr. Gorbachev has moved quickly to consolidate control, Western diplomats say the hardest part might still lie ahead: a

China Frees Bishop Held For 30 Years

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING—The 83-year-old Chinese prelate recognized by the Vatican as bishop of Shanghai, the Reverend Ignatius Kung, has been released from prison after spending nearly 30 years in jail, the Xinhua press agency has announced.

Bishop Kung, whose Chinese name is Gong Pimeng, is the best-known of the hundreds of Chinese clerics who were persecuted by the Communists in the 1950s for their refusal to bow to a movement that severed ties between the Roman Catholic Church in China and the Vatican. He had first been imprisoned in 1955.

The movement, in effect, placed the church under Communist control. Despite the recent liberalizing of many aspects of Chinese life, that control is still in effect.

The press agency said the Shanghai Higher People's Court made the decision to release the bishop at a session Wednesday. It said that in setting aside the life term imposed on him in 1960 for treason, the court found that he had "admitted his crime and showed repentance during the time he was serving his sentence."

The agency added that the bishop "said at the court that he would abide by the law and pledged allegiance to the country."

The wording seemed to have been carefully chosen to imply that to gain his freedom Bishop Kung had forsaken the authority of the pope and recognized the legitimacy of the self-governing Chinese church, something he had repeatedly refused to do.

The prelate appointed to succeed Reverend Kung as bishop of Shanghai a quarter of a century ago said Thursday that one of Bishop Kung's first acts on release was to kiss his successor's ring and acknowledge his authority, the Chinese press agency said.

The Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association said that Bishop Kung had won his freedom by "signing a piece of paper" in which he abjured his loyalty to the Vatican.

The bishop's continuing imprisonment was a source of concern to the Chinese press agency said.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

For Immigrant, Thrill of Lifetime

Saloonkeeper, 91, Named Marshal of July 4th Parade

By Charles Hillinger
Los Angeles Times Service

FORT DICK, Calif.—For Andrew Tomasini, Thursday was the most exciting day since Feb. 27, 1911, when a ship bringing him from his native Italy sailed past the Statue of Liberty into New York harbor.

The 91-year-old saloonkeeper was chosen to drive a covered wagon leading the annual Del Norte County Fourth of July parade as grand marshal.

It was the culmination of a 74-year love affair with America for Mr. Tomasini.

He has not missed a parade on the Fourth of July since his arrival in United States as a lad of 17 from the village of Livorno in the Italian Alps. But Thursday was the first time he actually would be in a parade.

Every year a prominent citizen of Del Norte County, a rural county on the Oregon border whose population is 18,000, is selected from various nominees submitted by local residents to lead the Independence Day parade through downtown Crescent City, the county seat.

Among the nominations this year was one from a woman describing an elderly man who had stood near her at last year's parade.

"I was so taken with the old man's obvious love for this country," the woman wrote, "when the American flag went by, he put his hand on his heart, tears came to his eyes and he said: 'I'm proud to be an American. What a perfect grand marshal that old man would be for our Fourth of July parade.'"

The man was Andrew Tomasini, saloonkeeper of Fort Dick, population 400. He was unanimously chosen by the committee to be grand marshal.

Mr. Tomasini has operated his old-fashioned eight-stool saloon (there is a bench for the overflow) in the front room of his 117-year-old home since Prohibition ended in 1933.

On the saloon ceiling is an American flag. Photos of Mr. Tomasini's favorite presidents, Franklin D. Roosevelt and John F. Kennedy, hang on the wall.

Richard Hanson, the fire chief, said: "People from all over Del Norte County know and love Andrew. They stop by his tavern to listen to his stories, to soak up his down-to-earth philosophy. The whole town plans to turn out to watch Andrew lead the Fourth of July parade."

The Fort Dick Tavern opens every day at 2 P.M. and stays open until Mr. Tomasini gets tired and decides it is time to go to bed, which is usually about 8 o'clock.

"I work six days a week and take Mondays off," Mr. Tomasini said.

He is a beekeeper, has an immaculate garden filled with vegetables, and an orchard with pear, cherry and apple trees he planted more than a half-century ago. He has chickens. He cooks his own meals on a wood stove.

A widower, Mr. Tomasini has two living children, 25 grandchildren and 24 great-grandchildren.

Jordan Kekry, a beer distributor, said: "Every November for the past 18 years Andrew has assured me he wasn't going to renew his liquor license, that he would retire. But he has no intention of ever quitting. He's as sharp as a tack and his memory is incredible."

And Thursday, the 91-year-old Mr. Tomasini was to have his day, sitting atop a covered wagon, leading the Del Norte County Fourth of July parade through the streets of Crescent City with 85 bands, floats and marching groups behind him.

Somalis Assert Their Refugees Suffer As the Focus Is on Other Famine Crises

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

MOGADISHU, Somalia—The daily death rate in this country's largest refugee camp is greater than that of the more widely known famine camps of Ethiopia.

A senior United Nations official warns of a "very alarming situation" in which thousands of malnourished refugee children will die unless there are major new commitments of food.

And Somali health officials complain that they are unable to stamp

out cholera because Ethiopia makes no effort to prevent carriers from wandering across the desert to Somali refugee camps.

Nevertheless, officials here say, no one is paying much attention to the plight of the refugees in Somalia.

They assert that the hunger, disease and death brought about by a new flood of Ethiopian refugees into Somalia are being ignored amid an international drive to move food and money into Ethiopia and Sudan.

"We feel there is a very compelling and increasingly severe crisis here," said Gary Troeller, deputy director of the Somali office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. "But we have to fight harder and harder to get any attention."

In the last year about 150,000 destitute Ethiopians, most of them nomads and livestock raisers from the Ogaden desert, have walked east into Somalia, according to officials. Some had cholera, and in late March an epidemic broke out at a receiving center in northwestern Somalia.

In one week at the Gannet camp, just outside the city of Harargese, 683 people died. Somali health officials say cholera has killed 1,262 people this year, most of them new arrivals from Ethiopia.

The flood of refugees has come during a year in which the UN refugee agency cut back funding for Somalia from \$39 million to \$36 million.

Doctors and nurses at the Gannet camp report that the new arrivals have depleted Somalia's supply of refugee food. Rations at Gannet, which feeds about 60,000 people daily, have been cut by one-fifth, less than what is recommended to

sustain body weight, Mr. Troeller said.

An average of 19 persons die at the camp each day, he said. Most die from diseases related to malnutrition, and most are children under 5.

Gannet's death rate exceeds the rates reported at the major famine camps in Ethiopia, where death rates in June were at fewer than 10 per day.

"The medical teams can help control infectious diseases like cholera, but we cannot prevent most deaths from malnutrition without food," wrote doctors at Gannet in a letter sent to the UN office in Somalia.

Western diplomats in Mogadishu, the Somali capital, say that one reason for the relative lack of world interest in Somalia is that its refugee problems are old news.

Since the 1977-78 Ethiopian-Somali war chased nearly one million nomads out of the Ogaden into Somalia, this impoverished country of 4.6 million citizens has been making appeals for more money to assist refugees. More than 30 refugee camps, all of them funded and fed by international donations, have operated here for nearly six years.

"The attention of the world has shifted away from Somalia and its refugees just as it shifted away from Cambodia in 1978 and 1979," said a Western diplomat. "It is the way the West works. We can only focus on one crisis at a time."

Somalia's refugee problems appear to be dwarfed by those of Ethiopia and Sudan. In Ethiopia, an estimated eight million people are threatened with starvation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Sheikh Ibrahim al-Amin, left, of the Hezbollah, or Party of God, Nabih Berri, the Shiite Moslem leader, center, and President Amin Gemayel. Sheikh Amin said that his Hezbollah did not plan the TWA hijacking. Mr. Berri and Mr. Gemayel protested the U.S. attempt to close Beirut airport and impose other sanctions on Lebanon.

Syria Is Reported to Have Withdrawn 25% of Military Forces in Lebanon

By Charles P. Wallace
Los Angeles Times Service

DAMASCUS—Less than a month after Israel announced the completion of its military withdrawal from Lebanon, Syria has quietly withdrawn about one-quarter of its military forces from the country, according to diplomatic sources here.

The sources said Wednesday that the withdrawal began late last month and was continuing, although there were indications that it was nearly complete.

The sources, who requested anonymity, estimated that between 10,000 and 12,000 Syrian soldiers have pulled out of Lebanon, mostly from the Bekaa Valley area in the eastern part of the country.

The withdrawals are believed to have primarily affected two brigades of a Syrian armored division, with several hundred heavy vehicles part of the pullout.

As recently as one month ago, estimates placed Syrian troop strength in Lebanon at about 40,000.

The Syrians appear to be leaving in place some special forces units that are stationed north and east of Beirut, according to the sources. Those units have Soviet-supplied armor, but on a much smaller scale

than the units that are said to have been withdrawn.

Israel announced last month that it had completed withdrawing its regular forces from Lebanon, almost exactly three years after they invaded the country.

The Israelis disclosed, however, that they were leaving behind several hundred advisers to assist the South Lebanon Army, a primarily Christian militia that is trained and financed by Israel. The militia is supposed to maintain control over a "security belt" near Israel's northern frontier.

Diplomats in Damascus were divided about whether the Syrian withdrawals were intended as a response to the Israeli pullback.

"I think it is intended to send the signal to the Israelis that the Syrians are interested in cooperation over Lebanon, particularly southern Lebanon," a Western diplomat said. "After all, Israel is calling for a truce with the Shiite Moslems, and Syria supports the Shiites."

But another diplomat disagreed, saying, "I don't think the Syrian assessment of the threat from Israel has changed."

That diplomat said the Syrians might believe that the troops have been in Lebanon for so long that

discipline and training have deteriorated.

Maintaining an army of occupation in Lebanon has also proved expensive to Syria, which now spends about half of its annual budget on military matters.

The Israeli withdrawal may have convinced the Syrian command that it no longer needs such a large armored force in an area where Syrian forces once confronted Israeli troops.

Before the pullout started, the Syrians regularly sent in fresh troops to relieve forces that had been in the field. But there has been no indication of fresh troops returning to Lebanon recently.

"It is this is merely a recycling of troops, it's on a much larger scale than ever before," a diplomat said.

There was a general consensus among the diplomatic sources that the pullback was unrelated to any bargaining that may have taken place between Syria, the United States and Israel over the hijacking of TWA Flight 847.

A month ago, there was speculation that Syria was about to send troops into Beirut to help restore calm there after clashes between such groups as the Shiite Amal militia and the Palestinians, and between the Amal militia and the Lebanese army.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Move On Beirut Irks Syria

Damascus Asks Arabs to Shun U.S. Airlines

United Press International

BEIRUT—Syria called Thursday for an Arab boycott of U.S. airlines to protest President Ronald Reagan's attempt to close Beirut airport in reaction to the TWA hijacking.

The Lebanese government, meanwhile, said it would file protests to the United Nations and the International Court of Justice.

Al Baath, the official newspaper in Damascus, warned Mr. Reagan to keep his "hands off Lebanon," saying that the administration, angered by the holding of 39 American hostages for 17 days in the hijacking, was seeing only one side of the issue.

In the aftermath of the June 14 hijacking of a TWA airliner to Beirut and the subsequent hostage crisis, President Reagan ordered moves to isolate Beirut airport until Lebanon "puts terrorists off limits."

The measures included the termination of U.S. landing rights for Lebanon's national carrier, Middle East Airlines. The Reagan administration also said it would encourage other Western governments to follow the U.S. example.

Another Syrian newspaper, Al Thawra, called on Arab states to boycott U.S. airlines in retaliation for the sanctions.

A Beirut newspaper, Daily Star, reported that members of Lebanon's parliament, who met with President Amin Gemayel on Wednesday, quoted him as saying the American actions were in violation of international law and would be fought.

Mr. Gemayel met Thursday with ministers, security chiefs and other senior officials to explore ways to counter U.S. pressure and strengthen security at the airport, which is controlled by the Shiite Moslem Amal militia.

The leader of the Amal militia, Nabih Berri, accused Mr. Reagan on Wednesday of breaking a promise not to retaliate for the hijacking.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Wales Voting Hostage Spokesman Rethinks Words Tests Labor's Comeback

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

BRECON, Wales—The most significant political skirmish of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's second term has been taking place the last two weeks in the bucolic hills and dales of southeastern Wales, and Mrs. Thatcher appears likely to be the big loser.

The cause of all the commotion, in a region where the lambing season usually provides the big excitement of the year, is a by-election Thursday to choose a new member of Parliament for the constituency known as Brecon and Radnor. He will replace a Conservative, Tom Hooson, who died recently.

But the Tories' popularity, and that of Mrs. Thatcher, has been slipping in recent months, partly because of her inability to reduce record unemployment and partly because of the comeback of the Labor Party, whose popular new leader, Neil Kinnock, is slowly steering it back toward the center.

A national poll taken by Market and Opinion Research International on June 21 showed the Conservatives trailing Labor by eight percentage points, 40-32, with the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance in third place with 26 percent.

The race represents a severe slump for the prime minister's party, which polled 44 percent to 28 percent for Labor and 26 percent for the alliance at the 1983 general election. Tory backing, according to the poll, is at its lowest since just before the Falkland war.

The polls closed Thursday night and the result was expected to be announced Friday.

Chris Butler, the Conservative candidate, has worked as a political aide in London since 1980, first with Mrs. Thatcher at 10 Downing Street, then for her Welsh minister. But he has been at some pains to stake out independent positions on some issues, and his criticism led the government to reverse plans to close a local army base. Nonetheless, most polls show him running a poor third.

Mr. Butler has spent the final hours before Thursday's voting in a concerted attempt to be the moderate, low-key Labor candidate, Richard Willey, to the party's most outspoken radicals.

Forecasting a Tory victory in a constituency that Mr. Hooson won by 8,700 votes in 1983, Mr. Butler asserted that Labor was still

By Wayne King
New York Times Service

HOUSTON—Allyn B. Conwell, the Texas who acted as a spokesman for the American hostages in Beirut, has said that he would review his statements in which he had said that some hostages expressed sympathy for their captors' cause.

Mr. Conwell said in an interview, as he flew to Houston late Tuesday night, that he had only recently become aware of criticism directed at expressions of sympathy for the cause of the Shiite militiamen who

Freed hostages tell bitter tales of terror, guided tours. Page 4.

held the hostages, passengers and crew members from Trans World Airlines Flight 847.

In his statements on behalf of his fellow hostages, he said, he had intended to convey what he believed to be a consensus.

Mr. Conwell said it was "appropriate" and of no particular significance that the hijacked plane's pilot, Captain John L. Testrake, was designated to speak for the hostages in the Washington ceremony Tuesday when they returned.

"We wanted to express our appreciation to America and to the administration and make a brief statement," Mr. Conwell said. "John Testrake began this thing as our captain, and it is only appropriate that he finish as our captain."

"I was never a leader," he added. "I was simply an assigned spokesman. I think it was much more appropriate that he make the final comments."

As for speculation that a new spokesman had been chosen because some hostages thought Mr. Conwell had been too conciliatory to their captors, he laughed and said, "If that's true, I never heard about it."

White House officials said Wednesday that the Reagan administration had no role in the choice of Captain Testrake over Mr. Conwell as spokesman in the ceremony at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland.

In the interview, Mr. Conwell said he had not feared for his life but had expected to die.

"I was absolutely certain that they were going to kill me and all my fellow passengers," he said. "What I did fear for was the certainty of not being reunited with my family. I feared the prospect of



As Allyn Conwell, the spokesman for the hostages in Beirut, and his wife, Olga, descend from the plane that brought them back to the United States, President Ronald Reagan and Mrs. Reagan greet the mother of Mr. Conwell.

my wife being a widow and my children fatherless. It was an all-consuming obsession, one that I found no escape from."

He said that his belief that the hostages would be killed changed only after he and four others were allowed to take part in a news conference and he was able to inform his family that he was "alive and well."

Mr. Conwell said one of the hostages, whom he declined to name, had described himself to the captors as "a promoter" in the United

more to the captors. He declined to say who had made such an offer and added that it had apparently never been seriously considered.

Earlier, another freed hostage, Jimmy Dell Palmer Sr. of Little Rock, Arkansas, said that he had heard of such an offer to the captors. Mr. Palmer was released several days earlier than the others because of ill health.

Mr. Conwell said one of the hostages, whom he declined to name, had described himself to the captors as "a promoter" in the United

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

INSIDE

■ Three black miners were killed in rioting in South Africa that started with a wage dispute. Page 2.

■ President Reagan postponed his drive for tax reform until September to turn his attention to the budget. Page 3.

■ Britain is still undecided on what role it should take in the U.S. research program on defense in space. Page 5.

WEEKEND

■ Britain's tallest church spire, in Salisbury, is the great Gothic impossibility. Some say it should not be standing. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Volkswagen announced a profit of 280 million Deutsche marks (\$92 million) in the first half of this year. Page 11.



Francisco Fernandez Ordoñez was appointed Spain's foreign minister in a cabinet shift. Page 2.

U.S. Heightens Security In Khartoum To Protect Its Envoys From Libyans

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has taken "extraordinary security precautions" to protect U.S. diplomats in Khartoum after the infiltration of several hundred Libyan agents into the Sudanese capital, according to U.S. officials.

The officials refused to detail the precautions, but they said there had been great concern about security since Sudan's powerful State Security Organization was dismantled after the April 6 military coup that deposed President Gaafar Nimeiri.

"Part of that concern is the security of our embassy," an official said.

The officials said the new military leadership under Abdul Rahman Swahid had told U.S. diplomats that it was no longer able to keep track of all the Libyans and their Sudanese allies, leaving U.S. diplomats vulnerable.

In an incident involving American diplomats in March 1973, the ambassador, Cleo A. Noel Jr., and his deputy, G. Curtis Moore, were seized and killed by eight Palestinians.

Since the April 6 coup, "over 100 and maybe as many as a couple of hundred" Libyans have arrived in Khartoum with the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Sudan and Libya, according to an official. They have been busy setting up "revolutionary committees" to promote a Libyan-style *jamhuriya*, or "state of the masses."

These committees have been used in other countries, such as Egypt, to carry out subversive activities.

In Britain, four Libyan students

seized control of their country's embassy in February 1984 and declared themselves a revolutionary committee that had displaced the ambassador. Two months later someone in the embassy building shot and killed a British police woman, leading to a break in British-Libyan relations.

Also returning in large numbers have been Libyan-trained Sudanese, among them a man named Zakaria, regarded by the U.S. officials as especially dangerous. He arrived with 100 followers in late April or early May after several years in exile.

In at least one case, the U.S. officials said, a plane arrived from Libya with 100 people on it, only 80 of whom had passports. The others slipped through the relaxed security at the airport.

The political situation in Khartoum is described by these officials as "highly fluid," with a large number of groups, including Communists, Ba'athists and Libyan-backed elements, jockeying for power. The military leadership has promised to hold elections for a new parliament and civilian government by April 6, 1986.

The Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, visited Khartoum briefly May 18. An aide, Abdul Salaam Jalloud, was there previously on a week-long visit, after which many of those who were accompanying him stayed on, according to U.S. intelligence reports.

[Thousands of people marched Thursday to the Egyptian Embassy in Khartoum to demand the extradition of General Nimeiri from Cairo. Reuters quoted witnesses as saying.]



Chancellor Helmut Kohl emphasized a point at Thursday news conference in Bonn.

Kohl Vows EC Political Unity Fight, Says Bloc Is More Than Olive Accords

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Thursday that he would continue to fight for closer political integration in the European Community, even at the risk of a major split among members.

He said that West Germany refused to accept the idea of the bloc as merely an economic grouping, and added that members had to sacrifice some of their sovereignty to achieve European unity.

Asked if this would risk splitting the European Community, he replied:

"This danger exists, but we are not frightened by it. If we do not make changes the only thing we will have left to discuss in the fu-

ture is the distribution of olive harvests."

Mr. Kohl criticized the British and Greek leaders for their attitudes and comments at the summit meeting in Milan last week, which ended in disarray over calling a special conference to discuss changing the basic treaties so as to enforce political integration.

Britain, Greece and Denmark voted against the special meeting, while all the six founding members — Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands — were in favor, as was Ireland.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain later accused her partners of wasting time at the

meeting and said Britain opposed changes in community rules. She said West Germany was as ready to defend its interests as any other nation but pretended otherwise.

Mr. Kohl said Thursday that Mrs. Thatcher should have made her points in Milan.

He criticized the Greek prime minister, Andreas Papandreu, for saying after the talks that he would accept no changes affecting his country's sovereignty. Mr. Kohl said the Greek leader was opposed to everything that would advance the bloc politically.

The chancellor said he and President Francois Mitterrand of France would continue to be the prime movers for progress.

New Unrest Reported in Mine, Town By Pretoria

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Three black miners were killed in rioting that started with a wage dispute, and five other blacks died in continuing anti-apartheid unrest, South African police said Thursday.

The scale of unrest appeared to be growing again after several weeks of reduced violence in black townships, according to a police summary of incidents. More than 400 blacks have been killed in 10 months of unrest. Ten persons have died in the past three days.

The mine rioting broke out Wednesday at Western Platinum Ltd., owned by the British Lonrho conglomerate, about 62 miles (100 kilometers) west of Johannesburg, police headquarters in Pretoria said.

Work returned to normal at the mine Thursday morning.

A Lonrho executive said the three deaths resulted from clashes between striking and working miners, and not from police action.

The police spokesman said a black policeman whose home was being attacked in Colchester, a rural town in northern Cape Province, opened fire on a crowd of blacks Wednesday evening and killed three people. A fourth wounded man died early Thursday, the spokesman said.

Government Accused

Alan Cowell of the New York Times reported from Johannesburg: South Africa's principal nonparliamentary opposition group accused the government "of its agents" Thursday of starting a campaign of political assassinations against its enemies.

Opposition activists in eastern Cape Province said they feared the advent of officially sanctioned assassinations that they likened to practices in some parts of Latin America.

The allegations followed the murder of four black leaders last week. Their bodies were found mutilated and burned near Port Elizabeth after their car was apparently hijacked a week ago Thursday. The dead men came from a black township near the town of Grahamstown, which has a history of resistance to the policies of apartheid.

The South African government issued a rare denial Thursday, evidently designed to rebut the widely held view in black townships that the authorities were behind the slayings.

"The South African government takes the strongest possible exception to the callous insinuations which have been made regarding the recent tragic death of Matthew Goniwe, For Calista, Sparrow Mkhonto and Didelo Mlawuli," the statement said.

"The government has persistently tried to restore law and order in areas affected by unrest exactly to prevent such tragic incidents as have occurred in the Eastern Cape where the intransigent power struggle between opposing radical organizations have claimed many lives and resulted in untold damage," it said.

The thrust of the government statement seemed to be to blame the killings on the rivalries between black political groups that have claimed many lives since township violence erupted in September.

Despite the government statement, opposition activists said the view has taken root in black townships in eastern Cape Province and elsewhere that extremist white groups, or the authorities themselves, are to blame for last week's killings.

At a news conference here Thursday, representatives of the United Democratic Front said 27 persons were missing in the eastern Cape Province, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

The circumstances, an official of the organization said, "only allow us to believe that they have been victims of political assassinations or abductions created either by the regime or its agents."

Refugees Die In Somalia

(Continued from Page 1)

nearby twice the entire population of Somalia. In Sudan, U.N. officials say that a million children may die this year of famine; this is more than the entire refugee population of Somalia.

Several diplomats and aid officials said that some Western donors, especially the United States, did not trust the Somali government's figures.

"Let's say we have great skepticism," said a Western diplomat. "No scientific count of refugees has been conducted in Somalia in three years. Before the recent influx of refugees, the Somali government did not acknowledge that tens of thousands of Ethiopians had left refugee camps here in 1983 and 1984 to return to their homes."

Some Western diplomats, who refuse to speak on the record, assert that refugees are not screened properly and that opportunistic Somali nomads are lining up alongside the refugees in the camps for free food.

In Somalia, one of the poorest countries in the world, life in refugee camps is often better than in the desert, where nearly 60 percent of Somalia live.

WORLD BRIEFS

Indian Aide Says Airliner Exploded

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Autopsy reports on victims suggest that the Air-India Boeing 747 that crashed off Ireland exploded before it plunged into the Atlantic, an Indian official said Thursday.

The civil aviation secretary, S.S. Sidhu, said forensic experts had studied 131 bodies and wreckage salvaged from the sea where the flight from Montreal to Bombay went down June 23 killing all 329 people on board. Two Sikh extremist groups have claimed responsibility for the crash.

Mr. Sidhu, who led a team to Ireland to investigate the crash, said the autopsies showed injuries were caused by a sudden deceleration in the aircraft's speed. This indicated that the Boeing 747 had exploded, he said. Aviation officials declined comment on a report by the Press Trust of India that Mr. Sidhu's team had concluded from circumstantial evidence that explosives placed in the plane's cargo hold caused the crash.

India and Pakistan Sign 2 Accords

NEW DELHI (WP) — India and Pakistan agreed Thursday to increase cooperation in agricultural research and to broaden cultural exchanges.

The signings appeared to signal a positive turn in relations between the two countries. They represent the first steps toward easing the mistrust and tension that have characterized relations between India and Pakistan since they gained independence nearly 38 years ago.

"There is a desire to move away from relations of conflict and tension to one of normalization, and possibly toward friendship and good neighborliness," said the Pakistani foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan.

U.S. Delays Test of Anti-Satellite Arm

WASHINGTON (LAT) — The first test of a U.S. anti-satellite weapon against a physical target in space has been delayed indefinitely because technical difficulties forced postponement of the target launching, the Pentagon said Wednesday.

Until the cause of the problem is found, air force officials said they were unable to estimate when the test would be rescheduled. The weapon is a two-stage rocket with a heat-seeking homing vehicle in its nose. Launched from beneath an F-15 fighter jet, it intercepts and destroys its target on impact.

Two of the 12 test flights planned by the air force have been conducted, but were aimed at a point in space rather than a physical target. The third test, in which the weapon was to have been fired at one of two target balloons, had been rescheduled several times this year, apparently for technical reasons, before being set for July.

U.S. Licenses Spanish Computerware

MADRID (Reuters) — The United States has licensed the Spanish arm of an American firm to export sensitive computerware in response to Spanish government safeguards on exports to East bloc countries, the company said Thursday.

Juan Soto, managing director of Hewlett Packard Espanola, a wholly owned subsidiary of the California-based Hewlett Packard Corp., said: "We have received word from the Department of Commerce on licensing approval."

He said the firm would invest about \$12 million in a plant in Barcelona that will produce digital plotters, used to trace graphs on display screens. "We plan to export 90 per cent of our output to Europe, Africa and the Mideast, with yearly sales forecast at \$50 million by 1989 when the plant is in full swing," Mr. Soto said.

Hawke Bows to Pressure on Tax Plan

CANBERRA, Australia (Reuters) — Prime Minister Bob Hawke dropped parts of his tax reform proposals Thursday to appease businessmen, trade unions and community leaders who have denounced the reforms.

Mr. Hawke cut controversial parts of the plan, including personal tax cuts of up to 10 percent that would have been covered by a universal 12.5-percent sales tax. He said the government would consider broadening indirect taxation with a levy on services and an extension of existing wholesale taxes.

An opinion poll Wednesday indicated that Mr. Hawke's government would have lost had an election been held last month. It said that more than 60 percent of Australians opposed the tax package.

For the Record

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt met with King Hussein of Jordan on Thursday in the Jordanian resort city of Aqaba. They talked about moves toward peace in the Middle East, a palace spokesman said. (AP) The speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, called on Washington on Thursday to take the initiative in restoring relations with Tehran, but he said such a development would be difficult under the Reagan administration. (UPI)

Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia have agreed on measures to increase trilateral cooperation to realize an Indochinese "strategic alliance" within the next five years, the Vietnam News Agency reported Thursday. (AP) A Pakistani woman has given birth to septuplets — four sons and three daughters — in Punjab province, the official Associated Press of Pakistan reported. (Reuters)

The European space probe Giotto, launched three days ago, has left its Earth orbit for an eight-month journey into space and an encounter with Halley's comet, the European Space Agency said Thursday. (AP) Arne Treholt, a former Norwegian diplomat, on Thursday appealed a 20-year sentence for spying. (Reuters)

By-Election in Wales Is Test Of Labor Party Resurgence

(Continued from Page 1)

trolled by Arthur Scargill, the mine union leader, and other "colonels of the left."

Mr. Willey has kept hammering away at what the polls and the local politicians describe as the key issues — unemployment, cuts in central government grants for local services such as bus lines and threats to the National Health Service.

The son of a former Labor parliamentarian, he is a political researcher and the chairman of the local Labor Party, a man with an image as unlike Mr. Scargill's as it is possible to imagine. Even Mr. Butler calls him "nice Mr. Willey."

Most of the polls show him ahead, some by a little, others by quite a lot.

A victory here would cement the notion that Labor is indeed on the way back to good health, so the party has put a huge effort into Brecon and Radnor.

Mr. Kinnock has been here twice, and so have 80 other Labor parliamentarians.

The major threat appears to be the alliance, which tends to do much better in by-elections than in general elections because it can bring all of its relatively meager resources of manpower to bear on a single seat rather than dispersing them nationwide.

This time, however, there are problems. The alliance's American-style campaign razzamatz tends to get lost in a district that covers 1,200 square miles (3,070 square miles).

FBI Joins Palau Search For President's Killers

Reuters

AGANA, Guam — The U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation has joined the hunt for the killers of President Harry Remelick of the western Pacific territory of Palau, and the island is under a night curfew, officials said Thursday.

They said a 15-day curfew imposed this week was in Mr. Remelick's honor and not for any specific security purpose. Mr. Remelick, 51, was killed by four bullets from an automatic pistol in front of his home in Koror early Sunday morning. Alfonso R. Oteron, the former vice president, was named acting president on Tuesday.

Israel Delays Dismissals, Pay Freeze

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — The government, in an effort to win the support of the labor movement for its sweeping austerity plan, has agreed to postpone some of the tougher elements pending discussions on how to cushion the impact on wage earners.

But union and treasury officials remain deadlocked on the plan. After a three-hour meeting Wednesday with treasury officials, Haim Haberfeld, head of the trade union department of the Histadrut, the labor federation representing 1.6 million workers, said that Tuesday's nationwide protest strike would be followed by stronger action next week if no progress were made.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Tuesday night that emergency regulations cutting cost-of-living increments for July, freezing wages from July to September and dismissing 10,000 public workers in two months would be postponed.

Other elements of the austerity program, announced Monday, include a currency devaluation of 19 percent, cuts in government subsidies of basic commodities and higher taxes.

The negotiators at Wednesday's talks reported that they bogged down over how to assess the erosion of real wages and how to project inflation during the three months of the planned wage freeze.

Mr. Haberfeld said after the meeting that he was shocked to learn that the government had used a June 1985 base in its calculations. He said an annual base had always been used before.

"Now I understand how they mistook the prime minister with their projections," he said. Emanuel Sharon, director-general of the Finance Ministry, said the government might be forced to act unilaterally.

"If we go back to the existing wage agreement and cost-of-living agreement, we'll never stabilize the economy," he said.

The two men did not schedule another meeting. The matter is now expected to be dealt with by the prime minister and Yisrael Kessar, secretary-general of the Histadrut.

The Daily Source for International Investors.



SPACE SHUTTLE PROTEST — Students at the University of Chile in Santiago burn an American flag to protest a plan to use Easter Island as an emergency landing site for the U.S. shuttle. Some Chileans argue that the landings could damage the local environment or make the island a target for Soviet missile attacks.

Syria Urges a Boycott of U.S. Airlines

(Continued from Page 1)

and vowed to challenge U.S. moves.

Mr. Berri, who took control of most of the American hostages on the fourth day of the crisis, also said Wednesday that he wanted "compensation for the material losses Lebanon will suffer" as a result of the American action.

Mr. Berri, who is justice minister in the coalition government, said that he would try to persuade the cabinet to take the United States to the International Court of Justice in The Hague. He also said Lebanon plans to protest the moves to the United Nations.

Meanwhile, Sheikh Ibrahim al-Amin, the key political leader of the extremist Hezbollah, or Party of God, reiterated Thursday that the group did not plan the hijacking.

Sheikh Amin said, however, that the pro-Israeli party would continue to confront the U.S. government. He said the party's extreme anti-Americanism was rooted in Washington's "aggression" against oppressed people and its support for Israel in the Middle East.

[The New York Times reported Thursday that one of the hostages, Robert E. Brown, said a diagram of Lebanese politics drawn by a Shiite gunman provided the clearest indication to him that he and three other Americans held separately from the majority of the hostages were under the control of Hezbollah, not the more moderate Amal militia.]

[On the diagram, his captor had printed the word Hezbollah and then circled it four times, explaining to Mr. Brown that this was the group he belonged to. Mr. Brown, 42, a medical salesman, kept the paper and said he planned to turn it over to the FBI to help identify the hijackers.]

[He said he noticed several other clues supporting the widespread speculation that the hijackers were from Hezbollah and that it was this faction that took Mr. Brown and three other Americans off the plane separately.]

Syrian Withdrawal Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

tween Christian and Moslem fighters.

President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon announced after a visit to Damascus that it was likely that Syrian troops would form mixed security patrols with Lebanese Army regulars as a way of restoring order.

Western analysts now say that the predictions may have been wishful thinking by Lebanese politicians or, more likely, warnings to unruly militia groups.

Syrian troops were sent to Lebanon in 1976 as part of an Arab League force to maintain order at the close of the Lebanese civil war.

The withdrawal of Syrian forces had been sought by both Israel and the United States as the Israeli troops pulled back from southern Lebanon.

But Syria, which forced Lebanon to abandon its troop withdrawal agreement with Israel, has refused to discuss the movement of its forces in connection with the Israeli because, the Syrians say, they are in Lebanon because of a legitimate request of the Lebanese government.

Under his guidance, Spain reduced inflation from 14.2 percent in 1982 to 9 percent last year and turned a balance of payments deficit into a \$2 billion surplus.

There were few surprises in other changes, according to the sources.

Abel Caballero took over the Transport Ministry from Enrique Barón, who had been criticized for a succession of air disasters during his tenure.

Joán Mallo replaced Mr. Solchaga as the minister of industry; Felix Pons was appointed as new local administration minister; and Javier Sanz de Coscuella became minister of public works.

The government spokesman, Eduardo Solillos, was replaced by Culture Minister Javier Solana.

British Court Bars Bail To 8 Linked to IRA Plot

The Associated Press

LONDON — Eight persons detained in an alleged IRA plot to bomb a dozen English resorts were denied bail by Lambeth Court on Thursday and ordered held for seven more days. The eight included a Brighton hotel last year where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was staying.

Six face explosives charges in connection with what police have said was an Irish Republican Army plot to place bombs in hotels in 12 seaside resorts at the height of the tourist season. A list of targeted cities was captured during a raid.

The court heard that the eight were charged with conspiracy to commit acts of terrorism and with possessing explosives.

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Campaign On Tax Code Is Postponed By Reagan

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, preoccupied with the hostage crisis for the past three weeks, has decided to postpone until September his campaign to overhaul the tax code, and he may turn his attention next to the budget, White House officials said.

The hostage crisis overshadowed at least two weeks of Mr. Reagan's speeches on taxes. Now, officials said Wednesday, they intend to use a summer break in the president's schedule to prepare new defenses for it.

"All the special interests are taking shots at it," said a White House official. "I'm surprised it's in as good shape as it is." He added, "Reagan will pour on the heat in the fall."

Initial support for Mr. Reagan's proposal is giving way to uncertainty about its timing, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll. Only 12 percent of those polled said they expected their own taxes to be reduced by Mr. Reagan's plan, while three times as many said they expected their taxes to go up.

House Ways and Means Committee tax writers are dissatisfied with Mr. Reagan's plan, but are anxious in their search for an alternative.

Mr. Reagan's tax proposal could be shelved if House-Senate negotiations on a budget resolution collapse. White House officials said this because the president intends to push hard for the tax plan after Labor Day on Sept. 2, but would be forced to battle Congress on spending bills at the same time if there were no budget resolution by then.

The White House is "desperately trying to keep" the budget and the tax plan "on two separate tracks," to prevent the legislation for a tax overhaul from becoming a vehicle for a tax increase, an official said.

Meanwhile, officials said they were concerned about criticism of Mr. Reagan's plan. The "most serious complaint," an official said, is that in some states it would hurt middle-class families that include two wage earners.

"We got zonked" on that issue, the plan could be modified by restoring the deduction that alleviates the "marriage penalty," the official said.

Mr. Reagan pledged that his proposal would be "revenue neutral," meaning it would produce approximately the same revenue as current law. But members of Congress and the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office have said that the plan would lose revenue, a politically sensitive issue as lawmakers struggle to reduce the deficit.

The Treasury Department estimated when the proposal was made public that it would lose \$11.6 billion over five years, a relatively small fraction of \$4.7 trillion in total revenues.

Mr. Reagan has refused to bend on eliminating the deduction for state and local taxes, a centerpiece of the plan that has drawn criticism from politicians in high-tax states.

Association Backs Higher Standards For U.S. Teachers

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Education Association has voted to support dismissal proceedings against incompetent teachers and competency exams for new teachers trying to enter the field.

The two votes, Wednesday marked a shift for the association, the largest union in the United States with 1.7 million members. The move was largely the work of President Mary Hatwood Futrell, who has been pushing her union to get behind education reform.

The resolution on new teacher testing advocates above-average grades in teacher training school, a student-teaching period, and passing a test that is "valid and unbiased" for entry into the profession.

But the association reiterated its opposition to tests of teachers already working.

Arkansas has tested its teachers, and 10 percent of them failed the first round of tests. The union has opposed standardized tests on the ground that such tests can be used to discriminate against minorities and women.

Malaysian Cabinet Warns Journalists

United Press International

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Minister of Information Rais Yatim warned journalists Thursday not to write stories that reflect badly on the government.

Mr. Rais told Bernama, the national press agency, that the cabinet felt recent reports had portrayed the government as weak and that this could affect foreign investment. Mr. Rais said the news media should refrain from embarrassing officials by publishing stories of a "personal nature."

Newspapers recently have carried stories on bank scandals, criticism of the government's handling of a loan scandal, and a report on a dispute between Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad and Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam.



A homeowner, left, and her niece view the remains of her house in the Baldwin Hills neighborhood of Los Angeles.

Blazes Rage in 6 States in American West; 3 Die

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Firefighters continued to battle blazes Thursday in six Western states after a week of fires, many of them arson, charred more than 143,000 acres, leaving at least three persons dead and hundreds homeless.

Twelve fires burned out of control in Arizona, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and California, where the state's biggest fire burned for a second day near the Ventura County town of Ojai after destroying 52,000 acres (21,000 hectares) of dry brush.

About 100 people living in rural country north of Carpinteria, on the coast about 15 miles (25 kilometers) southwest of Ojai and 75 miles northwest of Los Angeles, were ordered to evacuate their homes early Thursday.

One of two suspicious fires that broke out near Ojai on Wednesday continued out of control Thursday after burning 250 acres, said Rob Bennett, a fire captain.

The second suspicious fire, which began farther southeast near Santa Paula, destroyed 15 acres before it was controlled, Captain Bennett said.

Firefighters successfully stopped the advance of 100-foot-tall (30-meter) flames that approached the resort and artist colony Wednesday morning. But a pine-needle fire of brush surrounding the town could burn 100,000 acres through the weekend, said the Ventura County sheriff, John Gillespie.

Fires burned at the town limits of Ojai, which lies in a valley 65 miles northwest of Los Angeles. Residents holed their homes and

moved livestock, but an order to evacuate the town of 10,000 did not appear imminent.

"We're looking toward a disastrous weekend if fireworks are not used in a safe manner and if the weather doesn't give us a break," the Los Angeles County fire chief, John Englund, said.

Authorities in Los Angeles, Palo Alto and San Diego continued their search for arsonists who set fires that destroyed more than 140 homes in three days, doing more than \$31 million damage.

Three incendiary devices were found Wednesday in burned brush near Baldwin Hills in Los Angeles, where a fire Tuesday destroyed 52 homes and killed at least three persons, a Fire Department spokesman said. The deaths were being investigated as murder.

The Baldwin Hills blaze, the state's most devastating, prompted Governor George Deukmejian to declare a state of emergency in Los Angeles County. Eighteen other homes were damaged in the fire.

Governor Deukmejian declared a state of emergency Monday in San Diego, where the upper-middle-class neighborhood of Normal Heights was turned to rubble, causing \$8.6 million damage as it leveled 64 homes and damaged 20 others.

Damage in Baldwin Hills was estimated at \$16 million and at \$4 million in Palo Alto, where 10 homes and six other buildings were destroyed.

In Arizona, a fire that burned 8,200 acres in five days about 50 miles southwest of Tucson was contained Wednesday.

In Idaho, two forest fires blackened more than 2,750 acres in the Challis and Salmon national forests.

A fire in a remote area of Montana burned 1,600 acres.

Oregon firefighters worked to quell a 200-acre range fire 30 miles west of Lakeview, and fire raged across 837 acres of rangeland in Washington, destroying at least three dwellings and forcing 50 people to flee.

Tremors Hit Soviet Republics

Reuters

MOSCOW — Earth tremors shook the Soviet Union's southern republics of Georgia and Azerbaijan on Thursday, Tass reported.

Mafia Bosses to Attend Hearing for a Gangster

Bonanno, 81, Is to Give Deposition
In Hospital on Crime 'Commission'

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Joseph Bonanno, who at 26 was the youngest boss the American Mafia ever had, will get the hearing of his life next week in a Tucson hospital, with some of the Mafia's biggest bosses expected to attend.

Mr. Bonanno has always prided himself on being "a man of respect." He had some narrow escapes, including a gangland kidnapping ordered by a jealous cousin.

But he survived. And he wrote a book, an autobiography called "A Man of Honor" about the "tradition" that Mr. Bonanno brought with him from Sicily and its transformation in America.

The book never made the best-seller list, but it got a lot of attention in the offices of U.S. Attorney Rudolph Giuliani. He wound up his reading last spring with an indictment of some principals in the book — the reputed bosses and high-ranking deputies who make up the so-called commission that runs the U.S. Mafia.

Mr. Bonanno, at 81 the retired "man of respect," is being forced to give a deposition about the existence of the commission, its activities and its members since he has said he joined it in 1931.

Anthony Salerno, alleged chief of the Genovese family, will be there, sources said. Others expected include Philip Rastelli, Mr. Bonanno's reputed successor, and Paul Castellano, whom authorities list as head of the Gambino family.

And all 13 of the defendants for a trial of the families this fall are expected to have a lawyer in attendance, even though Mr. Salerno's chief attorney, Roy Cohn, says he may send an assistant.

Mr. Bonanno, the only commission member to attest to its existence, has always insisted that it was supposed to be only an advisory council or "forum" over the heads of the member families.

"As the Father of a Family, I was like a head of state," he wrote in his 1983 book. "I did the same sort of things that heads of state do on an international level. I too had to maintain internal order. I too had to conduct foreign affairs with other families."

Over the years, however, the "conservatives" like Mr. Bonanno, the ones "steadfastly opposed to such immoral enterprises as prostitution and narcotics trafficking," were to be outnumbered.

"Little by little," he wrote, "our tradition deteriorated until it lost its connotation of honor and became instead a byword for gangsterism."

As a result, Mr. Bonanno has been ordered by U.S. District Court Judge Richard Owen to testify "in a hospital setting" in light of his failing health. At first he refused, but he has been given immunity and faces prison for contempt if he does not respond.

The defendants, indicted as members and high-ranking associates of an alleged "Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization," have an interest in helping their attorneys ask the right questions. The sessions, set for Tuesday and Wednesday at St. Mary's Hospital in Tucson, will be videotaped for possible use at the trial.

Judge Bars Arrest of Salvador Officer

Captain Tied to Killing of 2 Americans, Land Reform Aide

By Dan Williams

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — A Salvadoran judge, saying that recent testimony was vague and contradictory, has refused to order the arrest of a Salvadoran officer linked to the slayings in 1981 of a land reform official and two U.S. labor advisers.

The Salvadoran attorney general's office said Wednesday that it would appeal the judge's action and attempt to have the officer, Captain Eduardo Alfonso Avila, taken into custody.

No officer of the Salvadoran armed services has ever been tried for any of the many killings attributed to the military in more than five years of civil war.

Through the U.S. Embassy's efforts, three witnesses came forward last week and testified that Captain Avila had admitted planning the three 1981 killings and supplying weapons to the killers.

Two of the witnesses are U.S. citizens: Colonel Gerald Walker of the U.S. Army, a former attaché at the embassy in San Salvador, and his wife, Patsy. The third is a Costa Rican, Carlos Aguilar.

In refusing to order Captain Avila's arrest Wednesday, Judge Rolando Calderon of the Fifth Penal Court in San Salvador dismissed their testimony as "vague, imprecise and fundamentally contradictory. It was neither clear nor decisive."

Any appeal by the attorney general's office must be filed within three days. Action on an appeal could take months.

Captain Avila, an officer of the national guard, which is a security arm of the armed services, is a member of a wealthy Salvadoran family and has an uncle who is a Supreme Court justice.

The victims of the 1981 shooting were José Rodolfo Viera, who at the time was head of El Salvador's land redistribution program, and Mark D. Pearlman and Michael P. Hammer, officials of the American Institute for Free Labor Development, an affiliate of the AFL-CIO.

They were shot with automatic weapons at close range in the coffee shop of the Sheraton Hotel in San Salvador. Two Salvadoran corporals who confessed to shooting them are expected to go on trial this summer.

Patsy Walker said in a deposition that Captain Avila visited the Walker home in Panama in 1982, and that he told her he "was a man who had participated . . . in things that brought grief to his family and disgraced him with his son."

She said Captain Avila confessed his role in the shootings and complained of having nightmares. She

charged that Captain Avila threatened her and her family afterward.

The Costa Rican witness, Mr. Aguilar, said that in 1982 Captain Avila told him of his role in various "operations" in El Salvador.

According to both the Walkers and Mr. Aguilar, Captain Avila also implicated Lieutenant Rodolfo López Sibritu, who had been charged earlier in the shootings. El Salvador's Supreme Court dismissed the charges against him last year.

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Sun Myung Moon Sent To a Halfway House

The Associated Press

DANBURY, Connecticut — The Reverend Sun Myung Moon, leader of the Unification Church, was released Thursday from federal prison and transferred to a halfway house in Brooklyn, New York. He will live at the halfway house for about 45 days before his final release in August.

The South Korean religious leader was convicted in 1982 of failing to report \$162,000 in income on his federal tax returns. He remained free until all his appeals were exhausted, and he was ordered to prison after the U.S. Supreme Court refused to hear his case in May 1984.

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No "Star Wars"

Appeal to the Peoples of the World

Humanity faces the gravest danger: all life on our planet is threatened.

In defiance of the clearly expressed will of millions of women and men of all continents and the overwhelming majority of governments, the U.S. preparations for "Star Wars" are going ahead relentlessly.

The so-called Strategic Defence Initiative has nothing defensive about it.

Its actual purpose is to secure nuclear first-strike capability from behind a space shield, and thus threaten and dominate the whole world. That is why, while speeding up the space weapons programme, the United States has increased the rate of stockpiling strategic nuclear weapons, of stationing its medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, and of the production of barbarous neutron, chemical and other weapons of mass destruction.

The militarisation of outer space would mean the start of a new extremely dangerous type of arms race, increasing confrontation and the threat of a global holocaust.

Peoples and governments pledged to peace from all over the world, welcome the beginning of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva, which provide a great opportunity to prevent the arms race in outer space, to stop and then reverse in on Earth, with the aim of total elimination of all nuclear weapons.

But the U.S. insistence on the implementation of its "Star Wars" plans threatens to wreck the talks.

The "Star Wars" plans must be stopped now. The Geneva negotiations must succeed. We call on all peace movements and other non-governmental organisations, all peoples and governments which stand for the prevention of nuclear war, to raise their voices louder than ever in a world-wide campaign against the militarisation of outer space.

If the "Star Wars" plans are not stopped today, it could be too late tomorrow.

No Star Wars! is the common call of all peace forces.

Outer space must serve peace and progress.

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Life as Hostage: Terror and Guided Tours

By Joseph Berger
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — No longer constrained by their captors, the Americans who were hijacked and held hostage in Lebanon are unburdening themselves of more of the details of their experiences in captivity.

Several have described a game of Russian roulette played by one hijacker, who would load his revolver with one bullet, spin the cylinder, aim at a hostage and pull the trigger.

Ralf W. Traugott of Lunenburg, Massachusetts, told of spending four days and three nights being shown around Beirut by a commander of the Shiite militia. He said the excursions included a tour of the line separating the Christian and Moslem districts of the city and a visit to the nighttime funeral of an Amal member.

After passports were taken from the passengers, two of them said they stealthily wrote their names on their stomachs in ink so they could be identified if killed.

"Three groups of women had been released, and when I was passed by, my heart really sank," said one of them. Pamela Sukeforth, 45, "I really thought that was my last chance. That's when I got my name on my stomach."

Another passenger, Sue Ellen Herzberg, a newlywed, hid her wedding ring because it was inscribed with Hebrew characters.

Dr. Arthur Toga, 33, said one captor had asked him to name the baby his wife is expecting after two Islamic holy figures, a promise Dr. Toga made but now says he will not keep.

One of the hijackers told Ullrich Derickson, the TWA flight's pursuer, that he would like to marry her.

"That's was the only time she lost control," said Dr. Toga. "The guy was serious about the proposal and it really threw Uli for a loop. She was crying and thinking about her family and the thought of being left behind with this guy."

Three members of the airliner's cockpit crew held a news conference to tell about their experiences aboard the plane, where they were kept separately from the hostage passengers, who were divided into small groups and scattered around Beirut. The crew members described alternating cruelty and kindness.

There were conflicting observations about political differences between the hijackers of the airplane and the armed men who took custody of most of the hostages in Beirut.

John L. Testrake, pilot of the airliner, said that the original hijackers "were replaced by another group, which seemed to be a much

more responsible, level-headed.
moderate type of group."

But Leo Byron, a passenger, insisted there were no distinctions between the hijackers and the Shiite militiamen who took over the captives. "Once we were taken off the plane," he said, "we were guarded by some of the same people."

"The people who are trying to make a distinction between Hezbollah — the Party of God — the Jihad and the Amal militia are, in my estimation, perhaps making a distinction without a difference," he said. "Jihad" was a reference to the extremist Islamic Jihad movement, which has engaged in bomb-

Mr. Trangott, a Massachusetts car dealer, said that the militiamen who held him captive in Beirut once offered him a chance to fire a machine gun from the upper-story window of a building. He did not accept the offer, he said.

He described four days touring the city with an Amal commander known as Akal.

"He took me out and showed me around day after day, night after night," he recalled. "I told him I wanted to see this town. He took me uptown and downtown, in the city and in the country. He liked me because I expressed an interest in what was going on."



Dr. Arthur Toga, a freed hostage, and his wife, Debra, Bedford, Massachusetts, after their flight from New York.

Negotiating for Last Hostage: the Jet

NEW YORK — The Trans World Airlines Boeing 727 that was hijacked to Beirut remains on the tarmac there, and TWA officials say its release will require negotiation by the U.S. State Department.

"I don't know what's happening to that plane at this point," said McElwreath, an airline representative, said Wednesday. "I know we're anxious to get it back."

She said a report that a TWA crew was waiting at Cyprus to pick up the airliner was not true. A crew will be sent once diplomats work out release details, she said.

"It's the State Department," she said. "We don't negotiate on planes. We go through diplomatic circles."

Conwell, Flying Home, Says He Is Rethinking Remarks

(Continued from Page 1)

"I was appalled and embarrassed," Mr. Conwell said.

While there was an extraordinary closeness among the hosts throughout the ordeal, he there was also much dissent conflicting attitudes toward captors and the Shiites' views.

"I heard and participated in discussions that would probably be not published," he said. "I emphasize that we were a highly classified group."

In his role as spokesman for the group, Mr. Conwell said at a conference on June 27 with News, in response to a question whether the hostages were "used" by their captors:

"I certainly don't look at Amal militia as being all benevolent in terms of, 'We want to do good for the hostages.' We understand, we are realists, and we understand they are utilizing their action for their own best means."

"Fortunately, or unfortunately, whichever the case may be, continued, "we find that many of our group have a profound sympathy for the cause, or for the realization of the Amal have in saying, 'I free my people.'"

Tuesday, during the flight to the United States. Mr. Conwell

that one former hostage, "in meeting with some government officials, indicated that I had something pertaining to our relationship with the Amal people that he took offense with."

"Basically," Mr. Conwell said, "I think it was in reference to the statement I made that some of the people had built friendships or the beginnings of friendships with the Ar-

He added: "Our captors and captors were two wild-eyed fanatics intent on killing us. I have sympathy whatsoever for those individuals. I would like to see

Mr. Conwell said he intended to review the transcripts and tapes of the statements he made or made to him.

man and would schedule a conference. He was not certain when it would be.

Nicaragua, Cuba Sign Accord
Agence France-Presse

MANAGUA — Nicaragua and Cuba signed an agreement Wednesday for Cuban economic, technical and scientific aid worth \$85 million, the government announced. The accord is intended

to revive Nicaragua's sugar industry.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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Shultz Says Summit May Start Series Of Meetings

By Richard Gwertzman
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, will hold a rotating series of meetings in each other's capitals if the first session in Geneva in November turns out well, according to Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

Shultz said Wednesday that the two leaders had exchanged messages expressing the hope that "a new constructive relationship" would emerge from the November meeting, but he cautioned that major differences persisted.

The Soviet Union announced Wednesday that Mr. Gorbachev would be in France from Oct. 2 through 5 before the meeting with President Reagan on Nov. 19 and 20.

Administration officials said Wednesday that the nearly five months leading up to the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting should indicate the decision to hold the first Soviet-American summit meeting in six years presaged a significant improvement in relations or would only underscore the persisting differences.

Discussing the November sessions, Mr. Shultz said Mr. Reagan wanted to use his initial meeting with a Soviet leader "to deepen our dialogue and to lay the basis for practical steps to improve U.S.-Soviet relations."

He said that the decision to hold the first meeting in Geneva was a compromise, but that if it "moves along in a reasonable way, there's a great deal to be said for the two most powerful countries in the world having the meetings between their heads of state in their own countries."

Mr. Shultz stressed that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev wanted the initial session to be more than just a "get acquainted" meeting.

"As the president sees it," Mr. Shultz said, "the best way to get acquainted is through serious, substantive discussion of the principal issues between our countries. And from what I can see, the way the Soviet Union will approach this meeting, we will both be wanting to discuss, in one way or another, these principal issues."

Pravda's Editor Says U.S. Allies Urged a Summit

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The editor of Pravda, Viktor G. Afanasyev, said Thursday that Mikhail S. Gorbachev's decision to meet with President Reagan in November was based in part on the desires of West European leaders.

Mr. Afanasyev, editor in chief of the Communist Party newspaper, said that the Soviet leader's agreement to hold a summit resulted from long negotiations, and that U.S. allies and Armand Hammer, the American industrialist, played significant roles.

"The allies, beginning with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, and down the line, were very much in favor of such a meeting," Mr. Afanasyev said.



Mehmet Ali Agca gestures as he testifies during the conspiracy trial.

Agca Says He Lied on Details of Plot

By John Tagliabue
The New York Times

ROME — The convicted papal assassin, Mehmet Ali Agca, acknowledged Thursday that he altered his testimony against alleged Bulgarian accomplices in a plot to kill Pope John Paul II, after he was convinced they had engineered the kidnapping of an Italian schoolgirl to obtain his release from prison.

Mr. Agca's testimony, concluding the sixth week of a trial here against eight people accused of conspiring to kill the pope, exemplifies the way he repeatedly altered his version of events during the 23-month investigation leading to the trial, to parlay his freedom. It also underscores the court's task in separating fact from fantasy in his account.

Mr. Agca's explanation how the kidnapping relates to his case contrasted in its sobriety with an earlier account, when he said it was engineered by the apocryphal Propaganda 2, a Moscow lodge because it knew that he was Jesus Christ and sought to insert him in the Vatican.

Some trial observers said Mr. Agca's reversal illustrated his unreliability as a witness. By contrast, others said it might illuminate the purpose of farfetched statements, including claims to divinity, as a means to avoid closer cross-examination and confuse his interrogators.

Mr. Agca seemed to reinforce the latter view, when he said many reversals in pretrial testimony were designed "to make myself less credible."

The 27-year-old Turk, who is serving a life sentence for the 1981 shooting of the pope, is the key prosecution witness against three Bulgarians and four other Turks accused in the purported conspiracy.

In November 1982, Mr. Agca shared a wealth of details with Italian investigators about an alleged meeting in the Rome apartment of Sergei I. Antonov, a Bulgarian airline employee and one of the accused, on May 10, 1981, three days before the shooting of the pope, to plan the attack.

Under cross-examination by the public prosecutor, Antonio Magli, Mr. Agca acknowledged that he "said some things that were true, and then retracted them."

He said the abduction of Emanuela Orlandi, the daughter of a Vatican employee, convinced him that his alleged accomplices "sought an exchange" of the girl's safety for his release. This prompted him, he said, to "render less weighty" his charges against the Bulgarians.

Miss Orlandi's abductors have repeatedly demanded Mr. Agca's release in exchange for the girl's safety.

News of the abduction was first published in Italy on June 25, 1983.

On June 28, Mr. Agca asked to see the investigating magistrate, Iario Martella, and told him he had invented the story of the meeting in Mr. Antonov's apartment to "lend greater credibility" to his assertions against the Bulgarians.

Details of the meeting, he said, were gleaned from newspaper and television accounts.

But Mr. Agca upheld his charge that Mr. Antonov is a Bulgarian agent who helped conspire to kill the pope.

Mr. Antonov, the sole Bulgarian in Italian custody, is confined during the trial sessions and did not react to Mr. Agca's charges.

Mr. Agca also reversed for a second time Thursday his account of a purported plot to murder Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's banned Solidarity trade union, during a visit to Rome in 1981.

In pretrial testimony, Mr. Agca first raised and then retracted charges that a Bulgarian official, Ivan T. Donchev, sought to enlist him in a plot to kill Mr. Walesa.

Mr. Agca backtracked again Thursday, claiming now that he first met Mr. Donchev in 1981 at the Rome apartment of another Bulgarian diplomat. Plans to kill the Polish union leader, he said, were dropped after the Bulgarians learned that Italian intelligence agents knew about it.

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German Politician Tried in Robbery

Reuters

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany — A prominent West German regional politician, Hans-Otto Scholl, went on trial here Thursday, charged with robbing a jewelry store at gunpoint in December 1984, taking jewels worth 2.6 million Deutsche marks (\$855,000) and injuring two employees with blows on the head.

Mr. Scholl, 52, who lives next to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, was chairman of the Rhineland-Palatinate state branch of the liberal Free Democratic Party from 1974 to 1981, and is former head of the national association of pharmaceutical industries in West Germany.

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British Still 'Uncertain' on Role in SDI

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The Central Defense Staff, created in January by Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine, is coordinating Britain's response to the U.S. invitation to participate in research for its Strategic Defense Initiative, a space-based defense against missiles.

For several months a team headed by the staff's chief science adviser, Richard Norman, has studied U.S. documents on the research program, supplied its own documents to relevant ministries, been briefed by U.S. officials and briefed representatives of British industry.

The result, said an official involved in the process, is "a great uncertainty in our minds" over how Britain will fit into what the director of the defense initiative, Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson of the U.S. Air Force, has called "a new strategy for the future."

Although the details of this strategy are unclear, President Ronald Reagan's "star wars" program envisages a "shield" in space that would intercept and destroy enemy ballistic missiles, using projectiles and lasers.

Until British uncertainty is resolved, there can be no official response to the U.S. invitation. Already, the formal acceptance of the government hoped could be transmitted before Parliament recesses at the end of July is likely to be delayed until the fall.

According to a number of knowledgeable foreign policy and defense officials, Britain's uncertainty does not extend to the overall concept of research into a missile defense in space.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, citing Soviet programs, has backed the U.S. research in more explicit terms than any other allied leader.

"We've said yes," a senior official repeated last week. "The answer was always going to be yes — yes, but."

According to this official and others, the U.S. administration has been unable to answer what the British government considers key questions about the project and about the terms under which technical participation in the research phase are being offered.

"We've gone in with simple questions," an official said. "There have been no simple answers."

Among the questions: How much of the technology that British scientists do research on will be available for use in Britain's own civil and military development programs? Some of the research "may be helpful in other ways," a foreign policy official noted. "After all, a laser is a laser is a laser."

Will sensitive U.S. technology be available to British scientists collaborating with the research program? Or will the program fall victim to U.S. charges that Europe is the door through which much Western technology is leaked to the Soviet bloc?

Once the relatively inexpensive research contracts turn into big-budget "hardware" contracts, jealously guarded by U.S. members of Congress for their own districts, how much will be left for Europe? "Let's face it," said a government scientist, "the really big money on the SDI is going to be if and when somebody moves toward hardware. A major doubt in Europe is whether we'll ever get a slice of that action."

Additionally, allied governments must decide how closely they want to oversee and control the activities of private industry that are related to the U.S. research program. In Britain, although Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government opposes interference in the private sector, much of the military research and development is done by

the government and given to private contractors for production.

The government's position is that any company is free to sign a contract with the program. But, officials point out, there is little indication that the Pentagon is ready to sign.

The British government acknowledges that to refuse participation in the project is to cut itself off from participating in potential technological advances in a way that it cannot afford.

"There are lots of good things in the SDI," the foreign policy official said. "I just wish it had been done in a different way."

General Abrahamson has made at least three visits to London. During his most recent visit, two weeks ago, he was asked if it were true that the United States did not really need allied research help on the project, that American science could "go it alone?"

General Abrahamson paused. "I think we have a capability to do these kinds of things," he said. "But remember, the one thing we can't go alone is, we can't provide for the common defense of the West. Our security is inextricably linked together. Therefore, it doesn't make sense to try and go it alone."

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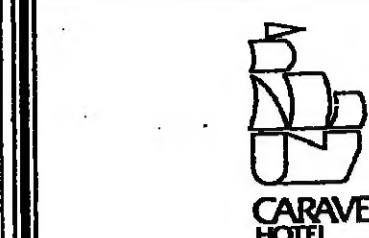
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TOKYO MEETING — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, left, met Thursday with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan. He called for unity in dealing with the Soviet Union, a Bonn official reported, and Mr. Nakasone agreed.

Nakasone Warned on Trade Gap

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — A delegation from the U.S. House of Representatives warned Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Thursday that Japan must move forcefully to open its market further to foreign goods or face retaliatory legislation from Congress.

Six members of the Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition, representing areas of the United States where industry has been hit particularly hard by Japanese imports, delivered the message during a 45-minute meeting with Mr. Nakasone at his office.

They were the latest U.S. officials to press Mr. Nakasone personally in recent months for action on trade. The prime minister is now overseeing the drafting of a set of measures to open Japanese markets. The measures are to be announced later this month.

At the meeting, Representative Bertley W. Bedell, Democrat of Iowa, praised Mr. Nakasone for his efforts to reduce the U.S. trade deficit with Japan, which reached \$37 billion last year. But he said that more action was needed to head off legislation in Congress.

Japanese officials said Mr. Nakasone replied that his government was moving quickly. He called on the United States to help by controlling the high value of the dollar, which Japan blames largely on the federal deficit.

A Japanese official said the U.S. group also handed over a letter to Mr. Nakasone from Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Democrat from Massachusetts who is speaker of the House, and Robert H. Michel, a Republican from Illinois who is the House minority leader. The letter was reported to convey similar expressions of concern about the mood of Congress.

New York Fights Graffiti

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The News Was Covered

The issues cry to be sorted out in the debate over how American media handled the hostage crisis. Hot journalistic pursuit yielded gripping stories, and especially pictures, providing both the vital information and the vicarious participation in drama for which the public appears to have an immense interest. Sometimes lost, however, were the proper relationships between journalist and audience and source.

We are not talking here of whether all of us at the viewing end enjoyed the spectacle. No one, we trust, is blaming the messenger for dismal tidings, which included anguishing elements of personal and national distress.

Nor are we talking of the evident political purposes of the hijackers, or of the political overtones of statements made by some hostages in stressful passage. These elements were, unquestionably, part of the event and part of the legitimate story, as distasteful as they may have been to hear.

We are talking of the widespread sense that television helped those who had hijacked, murdered and held Americans to "humiliate" the United States beyond the extent inherent in events — rubbed it in. There were excesses of taste, and they cannot be condoned, no matter that the First Amendment certainly permits them. Some would say that the evident antidote entails a measure of discretion verging on self-censorship that is either unacceptable in a free society or unimaginable in an emotional, competitive crisis situation. But good taste should not be considered beyond the journalistic pale, least of all by journalists.

There is the further disquieting possibility that television afforded terrorists a means of direct, unseemly and unfair leverage upon President Reagan and in that way undermined or at least burdened his efforts to resolve the crisis in what he felt was the best way open to the United States. We take this possibility seriously, but we do not have the sense that this is what happened this time. We do not see that the ordeal of the hostages was extended or the price of their return bid up by the presence or conduct of television. The opposite seems likely. Things got safer for the 39 once their captors decided to go the television route. It is the earlier kidnappings, still held unseen by hidden terrorists, who remain in peril.

We remain convinced that professionalism provides the best answers for avoiding exploitation by the stages of events. The rules are right out of Journalism 1. Reporters should ask tough questions and explore the different aspects of the happening. When they cannot ask questions or compel answers, they should use the opportunities inherent in their command of air time and newsprint to present the story in context. These rules will go a long way toward easing questions from outside the news business and doubts from within.

In this instance, the coverage had, as usual, its disorderly and mindless moments. But the lapses seem to have been less important than the service to viewers who desperately wanted to know more about an event that they took to be a dark challenge to their country.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Common Enterprise

In the summer of 1776, Americans considered themselves to be atrociously and most unjustly burdened by taxation. That complaint always astonished the British, not to mention the other Europeans, for by their standards the Americans were very lightly taxed. None of that has greatly changed over the succeeding two centuries.

Irritation with government in general, and suspicion of its intrusions, continue to characterize the American political mind at work. The Reagan administration, the worst of it along with the best, stands firmly in the national tradition. But there has to be more than that to the idea of the United States. Resentment of Washington would not alone hold together a highly disparate population.

If 1776 had been no more than a tax rebellion, it would have petered out like all other tax rebellions. The revolutionary movement became a serious matter at the point at which most Americans began to think that they had more in common with each other than with the places from which their families had originally come. Not only were they against British taxes, they found, but they were in favor of a new kind of citizenship that they defined in the first few lines of the Declaration of Independence — the part about inalienable rights and so forth. The idea was not only that the people were to improve the character of politics, but

that this new politics was to improve the character of the people. This sense of the common enterprise has proved remarkably durable.

It is currently fashionable to argue that the United States is better off to the extent that people are left to use their resources wholly to pursue their own interests, no matter how crass and self-centered. There are many organizations in Washington this summer promoting that opinion, frequently for reasons that turn out to be related to the tax legislation now before Congress and whether the top rates should be even lower than President Reagan has proposed. But from the beginning the idea of the United States has been that government is not merely a necessary but a moral commitment requiring its citizens to contribute to the country's development in many ways.

Americans know that. But they rarely think about it in relatively pleasant and serene times like the present. Adversity brings the country and its ideas closer together; you saw it happen during the episode last month of the hijacked Americans and the murder of one of them. And now the Fourth of July has served its useful annual purpose of inviting Americans to recall the purpose for which their country was founded, and to consider whether this great enterprise does not require more than assailing the tax rate and George III.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Japan Has to Keep Opening Up

This year marks the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II and the 25th anniversary of the amendment of the Japan-U.S. security treaty. Reviewing Japan's diplomacy of the past 40 years, the 1985 diplomatic blue book refers to issues more outspokenly than before. What is at first noteworthy is that the report strongly claims that Japan should sacrifice itself, to a certain extent, in order to make itself more socially, economically and psychologically open to the world. If foreign countries close their doors to Japan, the free trade system, which has sustained Japan's postwar economic prosperity, will be destroyed.

Of course, we have some say in the matter. But criticizing America's fiscal deficit and high interest rates, and Western Europe's rigid social and economic system, will be fruitless to Japan. There is no other way for Japan, which enjoys an annual current account surplus of \$37 billion, but to open its market further.

—The Daily Yomiuri (Tokyo).

Botha Would Not Be Welcome

Barely one year ago President P.W. Botha embarked on a tour of European capitals to explain changes in South Africa's domestic policies, against a background of apparent accommodation with black states in the region. Mr. Botha would not be welcome in European capitals today. Such credibility as he may have enjoyed has been undermined by a

series of events, including last weekend's incursion by South African troops into southern Angola. At the same time, the credibility of the Western powers, which have often been prepared to give Mr. Botha the benefit of the doubt, has been eroded, too. Constructive engagement is looking increasingly threadbare.

—The Financial Times (London).

Crusader in Central America

The June 19 attack in San Salvador in which six Americans were killed sends several messages to President Reagan. The "centrist" card represented by [President José Napoleón] Duarte may not be a winner. A "military" solution achieves little, even when local armies are saturated with technology. Mr. Reagan's claims of victory in El Salvador may be premature, since tension can revive at any moment. And his Central America policy means a rising U.S. death toll. "North American soldiers have started dying in El Salvador," said the rebels' Radio Venceremos on June 21.

Lumping together the various crises of mid-June, Mr. Reagan called them attacks on Western civilization by ruthless barbarians. Viewed from Central America, that looked like a clever way to spur on his crusade against what he sees as the forces of evil, with Managua as their local Mecca. To make the case, Mr. Reagan appeals more to emotion than to analysis, more to slogans than to facts and more to fantasy than to reality.

—Francis Piani in Le Matin (Paris).

Managua and Washington Are Playing With Fire

By Diego Arria

The writer is a former Venezuelan minister of information and a former editor of the newspaper El Diario de Caracas.

NEW YORK — "Yanqui Go Home" is again being painted on the walls in Latin America's cities. For democratic Latin Americans like myself, it is a nightmare — and we blame both the United States and Nicaragua for their intransigence and dogmatism.

The democratic superpower and the former banana republic are heading for a confrontation that could shake the entire hemisphere. Listen to Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Nicaraguan defense minister and brother of the president, declaring recently that if an invasion of Nicaragua took place, "Friends of the Nicaraguan people would begin a campaign of generalized violence against U.S. interests in Central America and elsewhere."

He went on: "While Sandinista forces resist invading troops, pro-Sandinista forces and sympathizers throughout Latin America and in the United States would be active in various ways. A direct intervention by the United States would be very difficult to confine to our territory. It would logically have to extend itself to neighboring countries. Popular forces in Latin America will unleash their violence. The outcome will not be determined only by military power."

How have we reached this situation in which the defense minister of a tiny Third World country can threaten the strongest democracy? How does the Sandinista government dare to call hidden terrorists to arms? And can the Sandinistas really expect the democratic governments of Latin America to support them in their opposition to a U.S. intervention? In fact, Managua would in all probability get such support.

The nature and magnitude of these threats are clear for all to see — and extremely serious for the United States and the region as a whole. The Sandinista government has in effect incriminated itself, admitting that it may already have organized an international

terrorist campaign against the United States. Beyond this, there is little question that the Nicaraguan government is moving toward greater repression and inflexibility.

It was, of course, not always thus. In the beginning, in the late 1970s, many democratic Latin American leaders — men like President

Ortega of Nicaragua and President Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela — strongly supported the Nicaraguan revolution. Along with some of the most prominent democratic leaders of Western Europe, they were encouraged by the Sandinista promises and the seemingly broad base of the revolution. But they watched and waited as the months and then years passed and still the Sandinistas failed to fulfill their promises. And by the end of this period of wait-and-see, the Sandinistas had firmly entrenched themselves and weakened all internal opposition.

There has been no lack of evidence. The Sandinista intransigence was finally con-

firmed when they refused to allow the opposition leader, Arturo José Cruz, to participate in last November's national elections. It apparently did not matter to the Sandinistas that they would probably have won the election anyway. Nor did it matter that leaders of the Socialist International struggled to obtain approval for his participation. The episode was a clear indication that the most radical of the Sandinistas were in full control.

But the United States is hardly free of blame for today's impasse. In part, its responsibility is historical: It was, after all, the United States that allowed the dictatorial regimes of the Somoza family to abuse Nicaraguan dignity for decades. Washington kept the Somozas in power until the bitter end, thus allowing the relatively radical Sandinista forces to triumph over the other groups participating in the revolution.

And U.S. responsibility continues today. It is no accident that the Sandinistas, who represent themselves as David challenging Goliath, have been able to win the struggle for international public opinion. The near contempt that Washington has shown for the peace-making efforts of the Contadora countries (Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama) has contributed substantially to the further deterioration of the situation.

True, the Sandinistas have shown little interest in creating a genuinely democratic state. But a negotiated settlement pushed by the Contadora group with the total support of the region could have made — and could still make — a significant difference in Nicaraguan politics. For one thing, it would have made it crystal clear that the other Latin

American countries opposed the Sandinista course. Nicaragua would have been exposed as a totalitarian state and would have none of the moral and political support it now enjoys.

No one can seriously prove that Nicaragua is a threat to the security of the United States. If Nicaragua were invaded, Humberto Ortega's predictions would probably come true. Latin America would again become the center of anti-Americanism, arousing and inflaming violent forces just beneath the surface.

Latin Americans do not deserve this. Nor do the citizens of the United States, who could well experience violence on their own territory. Nicaragua does not have the right to blackmail our region with its threats; it does not have the right to involve us in an unending spiral of violence. Nor does President Reagan, leader of a great and democratic nation, have the right to blunder recklessly in Nicaragua. He does not have the right to ignore the Contadora group and the Organization of American States. Certainly, if Nicaragua is indeed a threat to U.S. security, then Washington should inform its natural allies — the Latin American countries — whose security would also be jeopardized.

Before it goes further, the Reagan administration should stop to consider what happened to the hostile graffiti on our walls. If they disappeared for some years, it was not because they were painted over. They disappeared from walls and hearts thanks to the attitudes of more understanding U.S. administrations and to the arduous efforts of those Latin Americans who struggled to establish democracy in our region.

President Reagan must not be allowed to undo those efforts. He must not be allowed to gamble away the future of Latin American democracy. That is the real "transcendent moral issue" in Latin America today.

The New York Times.

Against: U.S. Violence Might Swamp Second Thoughts in Iran

By Shaul Bakhash

Radicals vie with Amal moderates for the support of Lebanon's Shiites. They dream of establishing an Islamic state on the Iranian model. Iran encourages these aspirations. Its activities in Lebanon have been part of a larger effort to "export revolution," to encourage the establishment of Islamic rule throughout the region.

The Islamic Republic has poured money into propaganda, meddling with subversion in Bahrain and Kuwait and tried to use pilgrims to Mecca for political agitation against the Saudi state. It has established a number of organizations, such as the World Congress of Friday Prayer

Leaders, to work for the establishment of Islamic governments. But this policy has recently begun to fray at the edges. Rising dissatisfaction in Iran with clerical rule, uneasiness at the seemingly endless war with Iraq and the faltering economy exert pressure for less revolutionary turmoil at home and for a less revolutionary image abroad. Iran's rulers have discovered that they, too, must sell oil and have access to Western machinery, technology and credits.

And while the United States has persuaded its allies to limit severe arms deliveries to Iran, Iraq has obtained sophisticated aircraft and weapons from France and the Soviet Union. Iran's cities are now vulnerable to Iraqi aerial bombing.

Last year, in what has since become known as Ayatollah Khomeini's "open window" foreign policy, he bestowed those critical of normalization of relations with Western Europe. In May the Saudi foreign minister became the first ranking Saudi official to visit Iran since the revolution. There is an attempt to repair relations with the other Gulf states.

Publicly, and at least in the Gulf region, Iranian officials are trying to distance themselves from terrorist acts. They blamed the recent attempt on the life of the ruler of Kuwait and bombings in Saudi Arabia on enemies who want to undermine Iran's relations with Arab "brothers" — who only recently were castigated as reactionary, imperialist stooges. Advocates of punishing states that support terrorism might note that the

apparent change of heart in Tehran came about as a result not of instant retaliation but of a slow squeeze — denial of arms, resupply of Iran's enemy, diplomatic isolation, mounting economic problems.

Nevertheless, some members of Iran's ruling coalition still believe in active export of revolution. The anti-American rhetoric remains intense. The government to a large degree is prisoner of its revolutionary posture. And Ayatollah Khomeini remains powerfully attracted by the possibility of seeing an Islamic government established in Baghdad. Even as the prospect of exporting revolution to Gulf states has dimmed, Lebanon, with its large and dissatisfied Shiite community, has appeared as more attractive arena for Iranian efforts.

During the hostage crisis, however, Iran maintained a low profile. It was Syria and its allies, and Iran and its allies, who called the shots. U.S. threats of retaliation have so far lacked conviction, but they do not go unheeded in Tehran. Moreover, Iran in Lebanon cannot stray far from Syrian policy. For Iran, the priority foreign policy issue is the war with Iraq, and in the prosecution of that war Syrian support is critical.

Thus, after some initial hesitation, the influential speaker of Iran's parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, announced that while Iran sympathized with the grievances of the hijackers, it condemned the hijacking itself as an act of terrorism. Significantly, the announcement came while the speaker was in the Syrian capital.

This latest turn in Iran's zigzagging foreign policy is in keeping with the more moderate line it has adopted in the Gulf region. This hardly means that Iran will cease supporting Lebanon's radical Shiites, but it implies that Iran is having second thoughts about identifying itself with groups that employ terrorist tactics.

Iranian foreign policy, mirroring the internal divisions in the government, may continue to be characterized by an unstable mix of both radicalism and moderation. A clear policy will emerge only when the debate between these factions is resolved. That, in turn, depends on whether Ayatollah Khomeini's men conclude, as they have in the case of the Gulf, that exporting revolution is an excessively costly enterprise.

The writer is professor of history at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, and author of "The Kept of the Ayatollahs." He contributed the comment to The Washington Post.

For: U.S. Force Is Part of the Answer

By Alexander M. Haig Jr.

The writer was U.S. secretary of state from January 1981 to June 1982.

WASHINGTON — It is urgent to develop a more effective policy against terrorism. Americans in particular are increasingly the victims of this ugly phenomenon. From the hostages in Iran five years ago to the most recent ordeal in Beirut, a lengthening shadow has been cast over the U.S. presence abroad.

Why are Americans so often the targets? Surely not because they are weak. Since World War II, U.S. air, sea and conventional forces have been largely successful in deterring outright aggression. Paradoxically, precisely because America is strong, the terrorists and their allies seek to chip away at its morale, its domestic order and its international prestige.

And it is precisely because Americans believe in an international order, in which necessary change can take place peacefully, that terrorists find their natural allies among those who wish to remake the world forcibly in their own totalitarian image.

Why has the United States been unable to act more effectively against terrorism? Three important fallacies cloud American thinking. First is the fallacy that terrorism lives on its own organic resources, independent of state aid. We must seek to discriminate among the acts of deranged individuals, obscure groups possessed by violent political doctrines and the full-fledged agents of government. Yet, difficult as this may be, one thing is easy to discern: Terrorism's success breeds growing support. Libya, Iran and Syria employ terror because they believe it works. The Soviet Union, sometimes through East Germany and Bulgaria, bears a heavy responsibility. These states want political change by force. They want to turn the balance of power against the democracies.

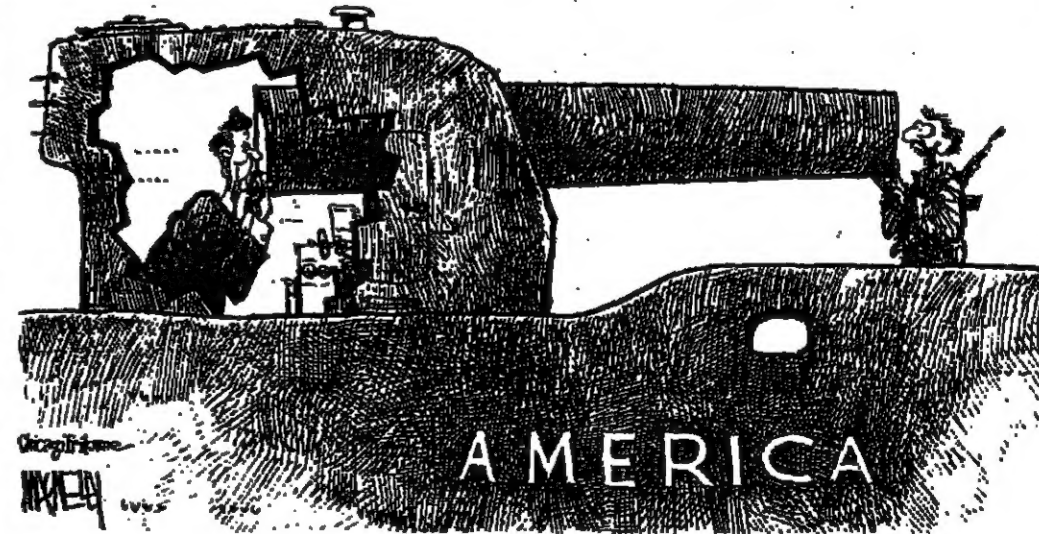
State-sponsored terrorism is but one element along a spectrum of violence intended to transform the international order. If we forget this, then we are bound to miss the larger issue — the difference between democratic and totalitarian regimes with respect to international change.

Second comes the moral fallacy that somehow counterterrorism action, which may risk innocent lives, would "dirty" America's hands. This fallacy condemns it to paralysis and puts the terrorist and his victims — and the United States — as a victim — on the same moral plane.

Force may miscarry; military operations do go awry. But the alternative to risking a few precious lives today may be to risk many no less precious lives tomorrow, as terrorists and the governments that back them become convinced that America lacks the moral strength to defend its values.

This fallacy has just about crippled the debate over terrorism. We see senior U.S. officials threatening preemption when they have yet to succeed at retaliation, and setting forth conditions for the use of military forces so ideal that they have rarely been met even in wartime. All this talk only increases the pressure for ill-considered action in the hope of recovering self-damaged esteem.

The third fallacy is the fear that concerted action against terrorism or its state sponsors somehow sacrifices more important issues. A case in point: the fear that a full expose of the plot to kill the pope may complicate efforts to reduce tensions with the U.S.S.R. Another case in point: the curious silence over the Syrian role in terrorism after the U.S. depar-



Some Ways for America to Fight Back

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The need is for a military-diplomatic-economic fireworks display soon. Here are some basic responses:

Close down the pirates' haven that is Beirut airport. The previous Reagan reaction to terrorism — first-shaking warnings and tip-toeing retreats after embassy bombings and the massacre of marines — has been a disastrous failure. Restraint has been taken as weakness. This is the time to order all Americans out of the country, make a final demand for the return of the kidnapped seven, give a brief airport evacuation notice and destroy the control tower, runways, garages and fuel storage tanks.

Get the killers. By wearing masks at their press conference, they showed their fear of capture. But their identities are no secret. A high monetary award might prove attractive to associates who were not above stealing the hostages' jewelry and cash. Thieves fall out. A big bounty from a "Sternman Fund" would drive a wedge into Hezbollah ranks.

Let the Greek government go it alone. Greece had one of the three original hijackers in its hands at Athens airport. Instead of interrogating him to obtain details of the terrorist organization to prevent future attacks, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu made his craven deal of appeasement, hastily trading him for the Greek passengers — thereby giving the hijackers their first success and increasing the danger to the rest of the international passengers.

In so doing, Greece's anti-American government betrayed civilized values. Should that not have its cost? The strong Greek-American community in America should take the lead in applying pressure. The U.S. landing rights of Olympic Airways should be suspended. American tourists should be urged to stop going to Greece. American smokers should tell Philip Morris to buy its annual \$20 million of oriental leaf tobacco from Italy or Turkey instead of from Greece. The U.S. Defense Fuel Supply Center should cut off its \$112-million yearly purchases of oil and jet fuel from Greek companies. To the threat of closing down U.S. bases, Washington should counter: Do we want our naval bases located in a country that encourages terrorism?

Stop lousing quailings. The heroes among the hostages were those who maintained a silent silence in captivity, refusing to help the killers' cause by fraternizing with terrorists or slugging their anti-Israeli rant for the cameras. The quiet ones especially did not succumb to the Patty Hearst syndrome of falling for their captors. Unfortunately, some hostages' "spokesmen" carried the terrorists' water by suggesting that the seven previously kidnapped Americans not be included in negotiations for a release of hostages. Such collaboration and selfishness, even under duress, should be seen as contemptible.

Treat Syria as a tormentor and not a savior. The Shiite terrorists are

trained in and often operate from Syrian-held territory under the Syrian thumb. By publicly kissing the Syrian, expressing gratitude for President Hafiz al-Assad's "role" in the hostage release — President Reagan played into terrorist hands. Now the Soviet client state can with impunity permit the intermittent humiliation of America, force it to plead with him for his intervention and extort its thanks for stopping what he could easily have prevented from starting.

If Syria's occupying forces cannot shut down terrorism centers in eastern Lebanon, American smart bombs can — or at least can give pause to all those who now perceive murder to be cost-free. Secretary of State George Shultz wanted to retaliate last year, but Mr. Reagan did not want to appear brutal at election time.

Americans should admit to themselves and explain to President Reagan what the priority really is. It is easy to play the humanitarian, as both Presidents Carter and Reagan have done, by declaring that the first concern is the safety of the hostages. In fact, that is the second concern. The first priority is the safety of all American citizens. It is a priority that the great presidents knew must sometimes put the lives of innocents at risk. Television naturally focuses on the human interest, but a president is chosen to focus on the national interest. If by protecting the few he jeopardizes the many, a president fails to do the most painful but necessary part of his job.

The New York Times.

LETTERS

Who Helps Khomeini?

The people of the Middle East, in their desire to rid themselves of the corrupt regimes that generally dominate the area and are in one way or another linked to the United States, are inspired by Ayatollah Khomeini's success against the shah. And yet it is precisely the Iranians, the only people in the Middle East to have actually experienced a fundamentalist government, who are now rejecting it. It is wrong to regard Shiite Muslims as different from other human beings. Their only desire is to live in peace and dignity like everyone else. Accounts of fanaticism apply to a small minority who are financed and armed by the Khomeini regime.

M. AFSHIN, London.

President Reagan's repeated references in recent days to "civilized nations" and "barbarians" are a risky rhetorical throwback to the era of the "white man's burden." America is a frequent target for "terrorist" acts because it is omnipresent in the world and because it is perceived by many non-Western nations and peoples as interfering with their concerns with arrogance and contempt. There is enough truth in this perception for U.S. officials to think twice before using words that tend to confirm it. So long as America makes no attempt to comprehend grievances and refuses to re-evaluate policies that provoke it, attacks will continue.

JOHN V. WHITEBECK, Paris.

FROM OUR JULY 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: AMA Steps Up Its Campaign
WASHINGTON — Defeated utterly in its attempt to pass at the recent session of Congress a bill creating a national Department of Health, the American Medical Association, following the instructions to get into politics and pledge or defeat candidates of Congress, is invading the various State conventions for the purpose of instructing members of the House of Representatives. It has been asserted by the League for Medical Freedom, which has been opposing all the bills before Congress creating departments and bureaus of health under the Federal Government, that the movement is fostered by political doctors for the purpose of fastening on the public one school of medicine and compelling the public to accept one form of medical treatment or none at all.

1935: Hoover Sees Liberty at Risk
SACRAMENTO, California — A spirited defense of the Constitution as a guaranty of the inalienable rights of the people to ensure the perpetuation of individual liberty was made by former President Herbert Hoover at the July 4 celebration at Grass Valley, California. He declared: "Liberty has been under attack in the entire world. Whole nations have surrendered their liberties to dictators. It has been a time of discouragement in which, with a sort of slave psychology, men would rather be safe than free. Even in America, where liberty first blazed the brightest, it is now questioned and attacked. These are times for genuine progressive action that will make recovery and prosperity secure. There are things that must be permanent, and the first of these is liberty."

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July 5, 1985

Salisbury's Gothic Impossibility Struggles to Keep Its Head in the Clouds

by Rebecca Britte

SALISBURY, England—The Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary at Salisbury is the great Gothic impossibility: By some lights, it should not still be standing.

Its foundations are unusually shallow. Its tower and spire—the tallest in Britain, breathtakingly graceful, soaring just over 400 feet with a lacey delicacy—are 6,400 tons of apparent afterthought, and the fabric of the church has been groaning under the strain for 700 years.

Now the intangibles of pollution and frost threaten to accomplish what sheer mass has never quite managed: If major restoration work is not done without delay, cathedral officials warn, the tower and spire could collapse before the end of this century.

Thus the lover of Gothic architecture who has somehow missed Salisbury Cathedral would be well-advised to visit before the year is out, for next spring scaffolding will go up that will obscure its perfect Early English profile for at least seven years. But Salisbury has many other attractions, which, with the historical and archaeological treasures of the counties of Wiltshire and nearby Hampshire, make it an ideal base for sightseeing in southern England.

On a hilltop just outside the city of New Sarum, as Salisbury is still known in some old records, can be seen the foundations of Old Sarum, where the cathedral's predecessor and a sizable fortress stood. Quarrels between the military and the clergy, added to the windy hill town's lack of such amenities as water, led Bishop Richard Poore to relocate in 1219 to the neighboring river valley. The people of Sarum were not slow to see this site's advantages, and soon the hilltop was deserted. The foundation stones of the new cathedral were laid April 28, 1220. About a century later the old cathedral was used as a quarry for the walls of the Close, or cathedral precincts.

In 1258, in the presence of Henry III and the archbishop of Canterbury, the cathedral was consecrated. It was built of limestone from Chilmark, about 12 miles (19 kilometers) away, with columns of what is called Purbeck marble, not marble but limestone from the Isle of Purbeck, in Dorset, that takes a high shine.

Even today, 38 years could be considered a short time for the building of a major cathedral; witness the decades of work that have gone into St. John the Divine in New

York. In the Middle Ages, 38 years for such a structure was just short of miraculous. It may be that the builders were helped by the discovery of a firm natural foundation only about four feet from the surface: a bed of flint gravel in a matrix of chalk. They built on this instead of having to dig foundations as much as 25 feet deep, as for most large cathedrals.

Because the work was finished so quickly, one of Salisbury Cathedral's chief characteristics is a uniformity of style unusual in a medieval cathedral. It is held to be the outstanding example of Early English Gothic.

A notable exception is the spire. It is in the later style known as Decorated. A vaguely worded document dated 1335 in the cathedral's scanty archives from this period longed the experts to assume that the tower and spire were added as much as a century after the main building was finished. Now it is believed that the project was more or less continuous, with work starting on the spire in perhaps the 1260s or '70s, when the cloisters and chapter house were being built in Geometrical or Decorated style.

Whatever the date of this work, it is almost certain that Salisbury Cathedral's crowning touch was not part of the anonymous original builder's plan. The clock of the works at the cathedral, Roy Spring, pointed out the lack of records and said the truth would probably never be known, but the architectural evidence indicates that the building was designed to be topped only by a squat, square cupola, or lantern.

Adding a tower and spire instead caused immediate structural problems, the result of which can be seen most dramatically by looking directly up from one of the four columns inside that bear most of the tower's weight. The great columns, with their decorative Purbeck marble shafts, are noticeably bowed.

There are so-called strainer arches, including upside-down arches, at the entrances to the transepts to diffuse the effects of the spire's weight. Through the centuries, architects from Sir Christopher Wren to Sir George Gilbert Scott, designer of the Albert Memorial, have advised on ways to shore up the spire and ease the strain on the building below. In the latest work, the top 23 feet of the spire was restored in 1949-51 and the tower reinforced in 1967-69.

Spring, in a study completed in 1975, found that the stone, weakened by weathering but above all by acid rain and other air pollution, was crumbling away below the level of the 1951 work and that 18th-century

iron reinforcements had rusted. In addition, he reported, extensive work was needed on the west front, the decorative facade added to the building shortly after the main construction was finished.

The dean and chapter of the cathedral are trying to raise \$5.5 million (about \$8.5 million) for the project. Prince Charles, nominal president of the spire appeal, landed his scout helicopter in the Cathedral Close to attend a launching ceremony in April. Since then, just under £200,000 has been raised.

"Pollutants from cars have been the worst culprits" in the deterioration, Spring said, but he noted that the upper end of the spire, because of its height, is often in cloud and mist, which contributes to the weakening of the stone.

Cathedral officials are considering running limited (and expensive) specialist tours of the work in progress once the scaffolding goes up on the tower.

THE interior will still be well worth seeing. Among its chief points of interest are the oldest working clock in Britain, a Rubie Goldberg-like contraption dating from about 1386; one of four surviving 1215 copies of the Magna Carta; the carvings in the Chapter House, including an eerie-looking triple-faced head and an Old Testament frieze that is a study in 13th-century clothing, customs, tools and transport; and the modern, French-made "Prisoners of Conscience" window at the east end.

At the west end of the north aisle is perhaps the most curious of many unusual gravestones and monuments in the church: a miniature effigy of a bishop, popularly supposed to represent a "boy bishop," during the Middle Ages, one of the cathedral choirs would be elected to act as bishop for most of December. The effigy, however, may instead have covered the heart of the cathedral's founder, Bishop Poore.

There are still boy choisters, the 16 trebles of one of the top cathedral choirs in Britain. A choral service in Salisbury Cathedral is enough to convince one that women should not be allowed to sing soprano, but the purity of the sound is not only due to the quality of these boys' voices: The cathedral is blessed, mostly by accident, with beautiful acoustics. Richard Seal, organist and choir-master, attributed this to the unblocked entrance of the choir transept and the straight lines of the building's simple cruciform plan.

This year it is Salisbury's turn to host the Southern Cathedrals Festival, July 25-28, so one may also hear two other top choirs, those of Winchester and Winchester, taking advantage of the acoustics here.

When all is sung and done inside, however, it is the exterior of the cathedral, the views that entranced the painters John Constable and J.M.W. Turner, and the setting that add the finishing touch to Salisbury's glory; and these are essentially 18th-century work, not 13th. They are owed to the architect James Wyatt, who in 1789-1792 stripped away such impediments (he felt) as a detached bell tower, two chapels at the east end and a crowd of churchyard gravestones.

The reason was very much akin to the mix of outrage and admiration that greeted Viollet-le-Duc's work on Notre Dame in Paris. But the result is the now-famous unencumbered outline of the building, set amid an expanse of the seemingly never-fading grass that makes so much of southern England resemble a well-tended golf green.

Virtually every building in the Cathedral Close has a story, from the library (Hardy used the King's House, now home to a good museum, in "Jude the Obscure"; Fielding lived next to St. Ann's Gate) to the musical (Handel is supposed to have given his first concert in England in the room over St. Ann's Gate) and artistic-sporting-poetic (Constable stayed in Walton Canonry, named after the angler Isaac Walton, father of a cathedral canon and friend of George Herbert, who lived nearby).

Outside the walls of the close—the gates are still locked every night—is a medieval city whose streets, thanks to Bishop Poore, are laid out in a grid pattern rarely found in Europe. In the middle of it, has always

Continued on page 8



Salisbury Cathedral.

The Art Boom Sets Off A Museum Building Spree

by Grace Gluck

NEW YORK—There can be no doubt that the tourist and retirement center of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, has arrived as a metropolis. Next January, in line with the tried-and-true American belief that you can't have a city without an art institution, it will open a \$7.5-million Museum of Art, designed by one of the country's most sought-after cultural edifices, Edward Larrabee Barnes.

Meanwhile, across the country in fast-growing San Jose, California, the capital of Silicon Valley, an \$8-million to \$10-million addition is planned for the local art museum, along with a brand-new, \$60-million center for science and technology.

The growth of both these museums, focused largely on contemporary art, reflects demographic shifts. In Fort Lauderdale, the change is from a transient resort population to a "self-sufficient" community where people live year-round—making up what, in advertising parlance, is known as "Florida's most affluent market." The influx of high-technology workers has helped raise San Jose to the status of 14th-largest city in the United States. But the two museums are also part of a larger phenomenon, a growth in art facilities across the country that makes the building spree of the 1970s, once thought to have abated, look like a practice run.

Spurred by the enlarging public appetite for art, the rate at which it is being produced and acquired, and a growing perception of the museum as a community center, dozens of institutions, from New York to Los Angeles, from Seattle to Portland, Maine, are projecting, constructing or celebrating the completion of new quarters, and renovating old ones.

IN Manhattan, all four major art museums are involved with significant expansion programs. The Museum of Modern Art opened its renovated building, doubling its gallery space, last year. The Metropolitan is readying its 90,000-square-foot Southwest Wing, devoted to 20th-century art, for opening in January 1987. The Whitney Museum of American Art has announced plans for a 10-story addition that will more than double its space, and the Guggenheim Museum will build an 11-story addition for gallery, storage and office areas. While it is true that the concern of all these projects is 20th-century art, the largest "growth area" in the museum trade, institutions with other kinds of collections are also expanding.

New museum buildings have opened within the last few years in Dallas, Atlanta, Miami, San Antonio, Portland and Anchorage, among other cities. Expansion projects have been carried out at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, the Baltimore Museum of Art, the Akron Art Museum and the Walker Art Center in Minneapolis.

Additions to the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in Richmond, the Hood Museum at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire, and the Arnot Art Museum in Elmira, New York, will be unveiled this fall and winter.

In prospect are new or expanded quarters for the Los Angeles Museum of Contemporary Art, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Seattle Art Museum, the Getty Museum in Malibu, California, the Museum of African Art in Washington, the Sheldon Memorial Art Gallery at the University of Nebraska, the Museum of American Folk Art in New York and the Vassar College Art Gallery in Poughkeepsie, New York. This is only a partial list.

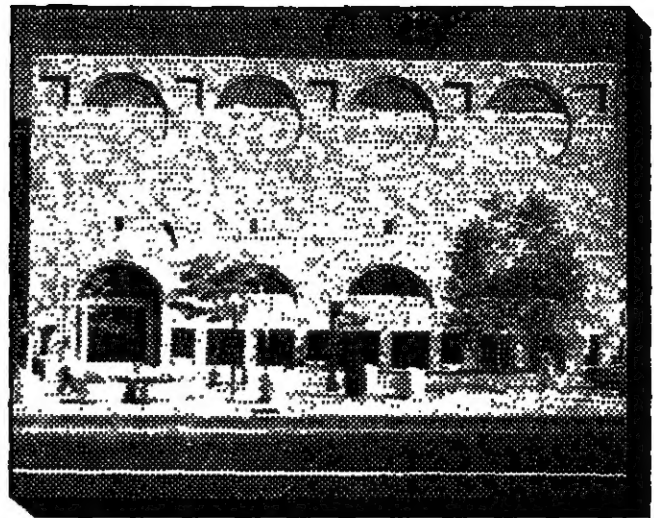
Since the 19th century, of course, the public consensus has been that art museums are very good creatures to have around. Along with opera houses and concert halls, they are a basic amenity of metropolitan life. But today they are everywhere; in cities, yes, but also on campuses, in small towns, suburban areas, and far-flung rural outposts. They are established not only by public, but private interests; more than several, including the Norton Simon Museum in Pasadena, California, the Terra Museum in Evanston, Illinois, are devoted to the holdings of one collector.

The museum derby goes on, a continuous race to put up new buildings and enlarge the old ones.

"We have a very compelling reason," says Thomas Messer, director of the Guggenheim, "a collection of 6,000 objects of which no more than 300 are on view. We're not shooting for showing the whole collection, but 5 percent is too little if you have masterpieces in storage such as we do."



Plans for expanded Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles.



Portland Museum of Art.

Yet, professionals in the field ask questions. Are museums paying too much attention to building, at the expense of what should be their primary concerns—the acquisition and conservation of high-quality objects, the pursuit of scholarship and the presentation of exhibitions? Are they in competition with each other for the same kinds of art? Will a number of them, after the glamour is over, hold out tin cups for support to the same all-too-finite funding sources? And are all the new museums really needed?

A basic reason for the unparalleled growth is that art itself, no longer considered an esoteric or avant-garde discipline, has entered the mainstream of American life. Thanks to educational efforts on the part of schools and museums themselves, as well as widespread attention from the media, today's general public is better informed about art than any preceding it.

In the last 10 years, our membership has risen from 3,500 to 18,500," says Henry Hopkins, director of the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, now celebrating its 50th anniversary.

Another factor in their growth is that museums, now advised like corporations by fast-stepping advertising and public-relations firms, have become very good at marketing and "development," telling the public how essential they are. And to attract that public, they create blockbuster shows (or mega-exhibitions, as Philippe de Montebello, director of the Metropolitan, would have it) and other diversions that are not always of great aesthetic or scholarly merit.

Also, many museums are being built in response to the dizzying success of contemporary art. There is no doubt that more artists today are turning out more art than ever before in history—some observers, in fact, accuse them of making it especially for museums. And thanks to tax laws that favor donations, many collectors are also giving works to museums, in some cases gifts that ought to be refused. As more and more art lovers collect the work—often with the help of museum curators—then donate it, museums expand.

A factor not to be overlooked is civic ambition. To attract desirable private citizens, corporations and tourists, forward-looking municipalities today realize they have to provide more than water, electric and sewage services while keeping taxes low.

By 1978, it was obvious that the Fort Lauderdale museum had outgrown its storefront quarters of 15,000 square feet, and an acre of land was acquired in a downtown redevelopment area. In 1984, with two-thirds of the \$7.5 million cost raised from business and community sources, construction was begun on the 64,000-square-foot facility, which will have a sculpture terrace and an outdoor restaurant, and is designed with expansion in mind.

Why a museum in a city only one-half hour's drive from Miami, which has several art institutions? The largest and newest, the Philip Johnson-designed Center for the Fine Arts, is an exhibition hall that does not collect. "We felt that nothing significant was happening there," says Elliott Barnett, a local lawyer and collector who is the prime mover of the enterprise, pointing out that none of the Miami facilities is devoted to contemporary art.

In that way, the museum builds a bond with the community. Avoiding the dedication institution has nowhere to go but up in terms of its holdings, Barnett says, "We won't try to be more than we can be. We're not the Met or the Art Institute of Chicago. But we want to do it right for our scale. Fifty years from now, there's an even chance that we will have built the kind of collection of which our children and grandchildren will be proud."

But I think better is the only way museums can go. First you should acquire the art, then build your buildings. If you need another wing for your great stuff, O.K. But wings for not-so-hot collections and poor scholarship?

One thing seems certain—the huge audience for museums will continue to encourage their expansion, whatever scholarly or aesthetic limitations that may impose on them. In terms of bricks and mortar, at least, they are a howling success.

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LETTERS to Help-Knowing

Keeping Alive the Vanishing Métier of Sheepherding

by Neil Platt

IN Saumane, a village in the back hills of Provence, a retired lavender farmer is looking for something to do. His middle-aged son decides to help out: He will make his father responsible for the family's small herd of sheep. It seems a perfect arrangement. Since it is difficult to find a shepherd willing to work without pay today, the family will save money. The old man will feel useful, everyone will be happy.

Soon afterward the family notices that the sheep aren't as healthy as they once were. In fact, they've gotten scrawny. The old man, it appears, never lets the animals get enough to eat. Eager to prove himself a fit, if elderly shepherd, he strides round the mountain all day long with the sheep at his heels, rarely letting them stop to graze.

The family gave the grandfather a good talking to, and the ewes soon fattened up again. Still, the family worries about how they will manage when the old man becomes too old to tend the flock. They cannot afford a professional shepherd, and it would take more grassland than the family owns to put the flock into enclosed pasture.

In the rocky Luberon mountain range east of Avignon, a young sheep farmer's ambitions create a stir. Aided with subsidies from the French Ministry of Agriculture, Gilles Antonovitch becomes the first farmer in the Luberon to put his flock into enclosed pasture. His experiment with electric fences makes shock waves in the countryside.

"We've come to accept them," says one

neighbor, "But still, it doesn't make sense. In two thousand years nobody's had fences around here: why should we start now?"

"Because once the fence is installed," points out another, "you don't have to pay a monthly salary."

Sheep farming is big business in France. With 13 million head of sheep, mostly in the Massif Central and the Midi, France supplies 39 percent of the European Community's mutton and lamb. Although France cannot compete with Australia and New Zealand in the world wool market, sheep's milk is an important commodity here—it is the principal ingredient of one of France's most exported cheeses, Roquefort.

IN Provence, as elsewhere in France, the sheep industry has evolved quickly in the last several years, as changing market demands and agricultural theories have had their effect on this Mediterranean region.

Yet there is one aspect of sheep farming in Provence that has not changed with the rest of France, and is not likely to without controversy: for Provence remains one of the last places in the industrialized world where the métier of shepherd still exists.

Although their numbers have dwindled since World War II, shepherds are still quite visible in the southeastern corner of France: an old man whose flock grazes in the grassy circle of an autoroute exit near Marseille; a college student and his Walkman with a thousand sheep in the Alps; a former nun; a laid-off factory worker; a disillusioned

schoolteacher. Though their rank and file may have changed, shepherds are still important here for the Provencal landscape has not always lost itself to that basic element of modern sheep farming, the electric fence.

"In France, any discussion of sheep farming begins with one essential problem," explains Gilbert Molénat, director of Le Merle, an agricultural college near Arles that specializes in training shepherds.

"That problem is available space. In the vast range lands of Australia and western North America—and in less arid, less mountainous parts of France—the need for shepherds disappeared long ago. You don't have to find someone to mind your sheep of you can build a big enough fence.

"In Provence, fences are impractical. Although this region remains essentially rural, land here is parceled off into small, century-old farms. Few sheep farmers own enough rangeland to fence in their flocks. Some don't own any land at all.

"Most Provencal sheep farmers feed their flocks by renting the right to graze on uncultivated land from local landowners. These semi-nomadic sheep farmers, called *bergers herbivores* (grass shepherds), move their flocks from property to property from early fall through the spring, then migrate to the Alps in the summer.

"In this region, the most ancient way of raising sheep is still the most logical way," concludes Molénat. "If you can't put your sheep into a fence you either have to hire, or be, a shepherd."

Yet if Provence still has a need for sheep-

herds, the region has in recent years found itself confronted with a diminishing pool of applicants for the job.

"Thirty years ago," explains Gilbert Molénat, "every village had its shepherd. The job was simple, but tedious: seeing that the animals got enough to eat, without eating up people's crops and gardens. Sometimes old men were shepherds, sometimes small children. Often the job would fall to that person who used to be called the village idiot."

"As you might imagine, the great demographic shift that France has undergone since World War II has had its effect on the sheep industry. The rural population has grown smaller and smaller and the daily life of those still living on farms has changed. In short, most of those who traditionally worked as shepherds are simply no longer available for the job."

AT the same time, a new breed of would-be shepherds has appeared in the past few years: most of them town and city dwellers who feel themselves called to the pastoral life.

"Twenty years ago," says Molénat, "Our problem lay in figuring out how it would be possible to keep the shepherd's way of life from dying out."

"One solution has been to draw upon the wealth of those who do not come from traditional sheep farming families, but who would like to give the shepherd's life a try. That is, to create a sort of school for shepherds, now that the métier is no longer being handed down from father to son."

Le Merle has existed toward that end since

1946. Twenty student shepherds come to this itself confronted with a diminishing pool of applicants for the job.

Students spend one year at Le Merle. "The modern shepherd's job includes more than simply watching sheep," says Molénat. "He or she must know everything that the owner of the herd has traditionally had to know, and then some."

"Many students come here with the hope of one day owning their own flock, having first worked for some time on the payroll of one of the larger sheep farms in the region. Thus they have to know everything about the practical, theoretical and economic aspects of the business: herding, breeding, midwifery, veterinary medicine, ovine anatomy, as well as bookkeeping and accounting."

The highlight of Le Merle's yearlong course of study is the *transhumance* (from the Latin *trans* "across" and *humus* "the earth"), the annual migration of the flocks from lower Provence to the Alps. Each student shepherd, having spent nine months at Le Merle, accompanies a flock of sheep to their high summer pasture, then spends three months alone there with them.

"Until World War II, the transhumance was done on foot," explains Molénat. "It took three weeks for the shepherds to get their flocks to high pasture, and three weeks to get them back. Today, the sheep are transported to the Alps by truck."

"The transhumance makes or breaks a shepherd. Any romantic ideas he might have about the profession are quickly dispelled by

the extreme isolation of the summer pasture. It may be beautiful up there, but three months with nothing but a thousand sheep for company can be trying.

Students who complete Le Merle's course of study are awarded a diploma, important, for any sheep farmer wanting to obtain agricultural loans from France's nationalized farm bank Crédit Agricole.

Who becomes a shepherd today? "The 'back-to-the-earth' wave of the 1960s and '70s has pretty much abated now," says Molénat. "We have fewer applicants than we did a decade ago, although they may be more realistic about what they're getting into than some of our students were in 1970. Some are people who have lost their jobs in the economic crisis and are seeking a new métier; some are children of sheep farmers who plan to take over the family farm one day, and want the financial credibility that a diploma will help bring them."

ALTHOUGH many people are still interested in becoming shepherds, there is a rather high dropout rate. Of the 20 shepherds that graduate from Le Merle every year, says Molénat, only about half are still at it five years later.

"Even a very good shepherd does not always last long. As long as a young shepherd is unmarried, he or she doesn't much mind the nomadic life. Once children start arriving, though, those summer months at 3,000 meters altitude look a little different."

"That is not the only problem with shepherds," says François Demarquet, director of Carmajane, a sheep husbandry school near Digne that encourages the use of fences in Provence. "The cost of hiring a shepherd these days is enough to do in many small

Continued on page 9

TRAVEL

DOONESBURY



INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Bösendorfer-Saal (tel: 65.66.51).
 RECITAL — July 9: "The Academy Trio" (Beethoven).
 July 10: Dizzy Gillespie, Woody Herman.
 July 11: Dizzy Gillespie, Woody Herman.
 July 12: Working Week, Panama-Francia.
 PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.13.33).
 EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Jean-Pierre Bertrand," "Palermo," "David Tremler."
 EXHIBITION — To July 27: "Emile Chaboud."
 EXHIBITION — To July 20: "De Corot à Picasso."
 Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27).

ENGLAND

CHICHESTER, Theater Festival (tel: 78.13.12).
 July 6 and 12: "Anthony and Cleopatra" (Shakespeare).
 July 8-11: "The Philanthropist" (Hampton).
 GLYNDEBOURNE, Opera Festival (tel: 81.24.11).
 July 6 and 9: "Arabella" (R. Strauss).
 July 7, 10, 12: "Albert Herring" (Britten).
 LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95).
 CONCERT — July 8: London Symphony Orchestra, Genadi Rozdestvensky conductor, Oscar Shumsky violin, (Shostakovich, Brahms).
 THEATRE — July 12: "Red Noses" (Barnes).
 July 6, 10, 11: "Henry V" (Shakespeare).
 July 8 and 9: "Richard III" (Shakespeare).
 LONDON, Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61).
 BALLET — London Festival Ballet — July 6: "Coppelia" (Hind. Delibes).
 July 8-13: "Onegin" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).
 National Portrait Gallery (tel: 930.15.52).
 EXHIBITION — To Oct. 13: "Charles Chaplin 1889-1977."
 Regent's Park Open Air Theatre (tel: 486.24.31).
 THEATRE — July 6, 8, 9: "Twelfth Night" (Shakespeare).
 July 10-12: "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Shakespeare).
 Royal Opera (tel: 240.10.66).
 OPERA — July 8 and 10: "La donna del lago" (Rossini).
 July 6, 9, 12: "Macbeth" (Verdi).

FRANCE

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, Aix Dance Festival (tel: 26.23.38).
 DANCE — July 9-10: Nikolai Danilov Theatre "Video Games," "Contact," "Tower," "Kaleidoscope."
 OPERA — July 10: "Le nozze di Figaro" (Mozart).
 MONTPELLIER, International Dance Festival (tel: 66.35.00).
 July 6: Ivory Coast National Ballet.
 July 10-13: Merce Cunningham Dance Company "Event."
 Radio France International Festival (tel: 52.84.84).
 CONCERTS — July 7: Montpellier Philharmonic Orchestra, Cyril Dieckhoff/Mstislav Rostropovich conductor, Leonard Bernstein cello (Tchaikovsky).
 July 9: Orchestre de Lyon, Serge

Barudo conductor, Jean-François Heisser piano (Saint-Saëns).
 July 12: Montpellier Philharmonic Orchestra, Moshe Atzmon conductor (Poulenc, Ravel).
 NICE, Jazz festival (tel: 71.93.221).
 July 10: Benny Waters, Fats Domino.
 July 11: Dizzy Gillespie, Woody Herman.
 July 12: Working Week, Panama-Francia.
 PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.13.33).
 EXHIBITION — To Aug. 19: "Jean-Pierre Bertrand," "Palermo," "David Tremler."
 EXHIBITION — To July 27: "Emile Chaboud."
 EXHIBITION — To July 20: "De Corot à Picasso."
 Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 723.61.27).

GREECE

ATHENS, Festival (tel: 322.14.59).
 BALLET — July 10-13: Grand Ballets Canadiens.
 CONCERT — July 8: Athens State Orchestra, Mark Pijarowski conductor, Dora Bacopoulou piano.
 JAZZ — July 7: Mikis-Eskara concert.
 July 8: Charlie Haden's Liberation Music Orchestra.
 July 12: Vienna Art Orchestra.
 OPERA — July 7: "Otello" (Verdi).

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 50.28.59).

Goto Museum (tel: 703.06.61).
 EXHIBITION — To July 28: "Chinese Pottery from Han to Ming dynasties."
 Kan-i Hoken Hall (tel: 490.51.11).
 Universal Ballet Company — July 8 and 9: "Serenade" (Balanchine, Tchaikovsky).
 Zei Photo Salon (tel: 246.13.70).
 EXHIBITION — To Sept. 16: "Tsukuba City."

NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Art Theater (tel: 25.94.95).
 American Repertory Theater — To July 28: "Piaf" (Gems).
 Concertgebouw (tel: 71.83.45).
 CONCERT — July 6: Amsterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Arpad Jocz conductor, Janos Starker cello (Dvorak, Tchaikovsky).
 Maison Descartes (tel: 22.61.54).
 EXHIBITION — To Sept. 27: "Descartes and The Netherlands." Rijksmuseum (tel: 73.21.31).
 EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Rembrandt, drawings." Stadschouwburg (tel: 24.23.11).
 BALLET — Dutch National Ballet — July 6-8: "Symphonie in C" (Balanchine, Bizet) and "Santal Solitaire" (Van Schuyk, Part).
 THE HAGUE, North Sea Jazz Festival (tel: 54.29.58).
 July 12: Sun Ra Arkestra, Ella Fitzgerald, John Faddis Quartet with Dizzy Gillespie, Keith Jarrett.

PORTUGAL

LISBON, Sao Carlos Theater (tel: 36.34.08).
 OPERA — July 7, 9, 11: "La Cenerentola" (Rossini).
 SINTRA, Festival (tel: 923.39.19).
 RECITALS — July 6: François-René Duchable piano (Chopin).
 July 8: François-René Duchable piano, Paul Meyer clarinet (Brahms, Poulenc).
 Regional Museum (tel: 923.39.18).
 EXHIBITION — To July 14: "Melico," paintings.

SCOTLAND

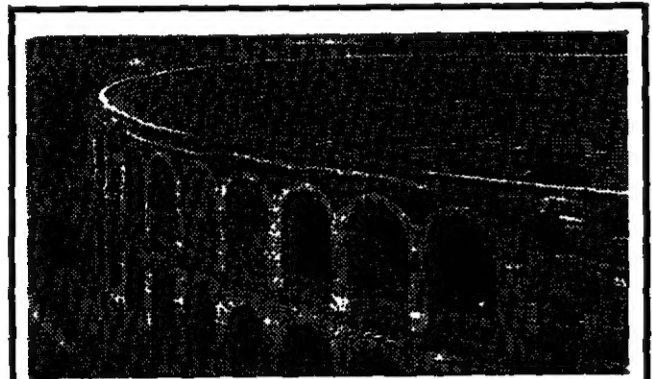
EDINBURGH, National Gallery of Modern Art (tel: 556.89.21).
 EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "S.J. Pepose, 1871-1935."
 National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.89.21).
 EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Treasures of Fyvie."
 Queen's Hall (tel: 228.11.55).
 CONCERT — July 7: The Edinburgh Pops, Philip Green conductor (Beethoven, Copland).

SPAIN

GRANADA, International Festival of Music and Dance (tel: 22.52.13).
 BALLET — July 6-8: Düsseldorf Opera Ballet.
 MADRID, Museo del Prado (tel: 468.09.50).
 EXHIBITION — To July 15: "Rafael en España."
 Palacio de Velázquez y Cristal (tel: 274.77.75).
 EXHIBITION — To July 30: "Spanish Sculpture 1930-1956."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan (tel: 828.21.11).
 CONCERT — July 7: Japan Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Michio Koyama conductor, Michio Koyama piano (Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky).



OF SPECIAL INTEREST

ARENA DI VERONA — The 63rd open air season of opera, ballet and concerts in the Roman arena runs to September 1 and includes:
 BALLET — "Giselle" (Adolphe Adam) — July 11, 14, 20, 26, Aug. 2, 8.
 OPERA — "Il Trovatore" (Verdi) — July 4, 7, 13, 19, 27, Aug. 1, 7, 10, 15, 20, 26, 31.
 "Aida" (Verdi) — July 6, 12, 21, 30, Aug. 6, 13, 16, 21, 24, 27, 29, Sept. 1.
 "Anna" (Verdi) — July 28 and 31, Aug. 3, 9, 14, 17, 22, 25.
 For further information tel: 23520.

EXHIBITION — To Sept. 8: "Robert and Sonia Delaunay."
 Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 260.72.14).
 EXHIBITION — To July 13: "Jean Arp."
 Musée de Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10).
 EXHIBITION — To Sept. 2: "Robert."
 Musée de Petit Palais (tel: 265.12.73).
 EXHIBITION — To Sept. 29: "Gustave Doré."

GERMANY

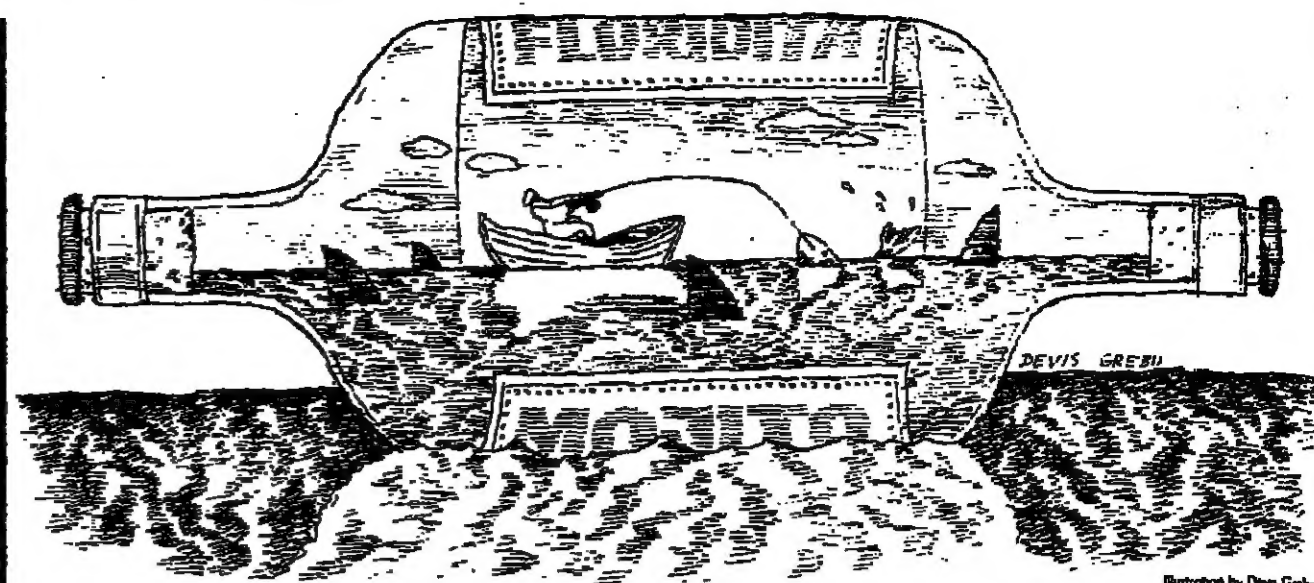
FRANKFURT, Opera (tel: 2562-529).
 BALLET — July 6: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky).
 OPERA — July 7: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss).
 July 8: "Aida" (Verdi).
 July 9: "La Bohème" (Puccini).
 STUTTGART, National Theater (tel: 203.24.44).
 BALLET — Stuttgart Ballet — July 7: "Onegin" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).
 July 10 and 11: "Schwanensee" (Cranko, Tchaikovsky).
 OPERA — July 6 and 12: "Falstaff" (Verdi).
 July 8 and 10: "Wilhelm Tell" (Schiller).

Nissan Unscrambles Teeming Tokyo With New, Fact-Packed Guidebook For Visitors

TOKYO: This sprawling metropolis of 12 million scurrying inhabitants is, without question, the world's most perplexing capital. Streets run in rings around the imperial palace. Building numbers are erratic and if a visitor doesn't read or speak Japanese, hopes of asking understandable directions or deciphering road signs are nil. But new help is at hand: the just-published, distinctively orange-covered 132 page NISSAN GUIDE TO TOKYO AND ENVIRONS. A lucidly written, fact-packed English language compendium of every significant place, feature, address and telephone number that visiting tourists or executives need at their fingertips to take all the confusion out of a Tokyo tour. Nissan, like the other giants in the automotive field, Michelin and Shell, has now gone into the guidebook business with a remarkable, and impressive paperback which fits snugly and conveniently in a pocket, attache case or pocketbook. Illustrating the well-written, thoroughly researched text are 25 easy-to-decipher street maps of various Tokyo locations. Little space has been wasted on pretty pictures; this is an informative hard-working guidebook for people in a hurry who badly need swift help. The giant Japanese automotive firm obviously spared no expense in producing this detail-crammed book. Expert foreign correspondents from the U.S.A., U.K. and Switzerland, based in Tokyo and knowledgeable about the city, from its broad boulevards to its teeming back alleys, were hired to write the guide, and their insights give the volume an extra dimension not found in the usual tourist guide to monuments and nightspots. They drop in such interesting tidbits as: Thursday is the only day of the week that the Horyuji treasures are on open display in Tokyo's national museum; or that 6.00 a.m. is auction time at the Teikoku Fish Market when the best tuna are put on the block to be snapped up by the Sushi and Sushimi trade. All of which makes this new Nissan Guide a significant new addition to every Asia-bound traveller's bookshelf. Plans are to revise it every two years and to develop 15 new guide books on other areas of Japan in the near future. The next book in the series, on Kyoto/Osaka, is due out in October. A copy of this new NISSAN GUIDE TO TOKYO AND ENVIRONS can be had by writing to:

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Havana's Historic Watering Holes

by Mark J. Kurlansky

HAVANA — In this crumbling city of pastel Spanish colonial architecture and socialist revolutionary fervor, the most remembered line from one of its most celebrated residents, Ernest Hemingway, is:

*My mojito in La Bodeguita
 My daiquiri in El Floridita.*

While meat is rationed and crustaceans are only for approved tourist restaurants and for export, these two institutions help to keep Havana, as it has long been, a great drinking town.

The two most famous places to drink and eat are the cozy, noisy graffiti-covered nooks of the Bodeguita del Medio and the elegant, even stuffy and, with tuxedo-clad waiters, decidedly unrevolutionary El Floridita.

They are about 10 blocks apart through narrow, bustling streets of old Havana, and aside from being famed Hemingway haunts, the two are the caretakers of Cuba's two greatest contributions to mixology — the daiquiri and the mojito.

The daiquiri, essentially lime juice, white rum and sugar, began in the copper-mining region of eastern Cuba in the late 19th century. It was particularly popular with American mining engineers, who then went into Havana and demanded it at their favorite bar and restaurant, whose name became shorter and shorter until it was simply known as El Floridita.

Similarly the name of the drink gradually was abbreviated from the name of the owner, Constantino de Rivalcava.

El Floridita became particularly celebrated for its daiquiris after 1939, when Antonio Meilan started working there. Early in his career he learned of the electric blender and instead of straining the ice from the drink began blending it into the drink, thus creat-

ing frozen daiquiri, which he has been making ever since at the long, well polished Floridita bar.

Angel Martinez, a 31-year-old country boy from Santa Clara, in the center of the island, arrived in Havana in 1935 "to seek my fortune," as he says. By 1942 he had taken over as a small bodega, which he renamed Casa Martinez but which became known as La Bodeguita del Medio (the little halfway bodega) because it is half a block from the cathedral.

Then, as now he specialized in the country dishes of his childhood — black beans, fried bananas, picadillo (ground meat with garlic and lime) and roast pork.

Along with this cuisine he restored the mojito, a traditional Cuban drink that was becoming forgotten as Havana's celebrated bartenders acquired international reputations.

Many of the original cooks and waiters still work there. The prices have risen considerably since the three-cent glass of rum of 1942. But in a society of limited state-controlled income there is still no shortage of customers at the Bodeguita. Lines form early in the evening on the narrow street outside and remain until past midnight as Cubans and occasional tourists wait their turn by the dark rectangular bar for the worn rustic tables in the maze of tiny rooms in back.

Martinez has not been the owner since 1967 when the state took over the Bodeguita, along with all other bars and restaurants in the country.

"Visions came in and asked 'where is Martinez. Where is Martinez,'" says the white-haired 81-year-old former owner. So the government decided to pay him 250 pesos monthly (a little less than \$250 and a typical Cuban salary) to hang around his former restaurant, greet people and act as though he were still the owner.

He seems cautious but not bitter about the

revolution. "Do you see children without shoes. Do you see children asking for bread?" he asks. In fact you don't.

He remembers countless celebrities, especially late Chilean president Salvador Allende and the former Mexican president Luis Echeverria. But above all he remembers the many writers and journalists that made the Bodeguita famous. "I made it little. You journalists made it big," he says.

No one did more to make the Bodeguita and the Floridita big than Hemingway. Antonio Meilan, 59, remembers him coming to the bar every evening when he was in Cuba. He always ordered his daiquiri double and without sugar. The drink is still known at the Floridita as a "Papa." Meilan remembers the writer as "kind and affectionate," but he says he rarely ate in the elegant, round dining room adjacent to the bar, which is known for lobster specialties. "He only drank here," Meilan recalls.

Martinez has a similar memory of Hemingway. Like many Cubans he loves the novel Hemingway wrote in Cuba, "The Old Man and the Sea," and he likes to tell the story and quote passages in Spanish.

But he has a confession about Hemingway. "I think he only came here three or four times," says Martinez. "He went more to the Floridita. He came here, had a mojito, had a photo taken and went to the Floridita to have more photos taken."

A better celebrity endorsement for the Bodeguita comes from actor Errol Flynn, who also came more than once and had his picture taken. "Best place to get drunk," he said. And while whole poems have been written about the Bodeguita, no one ever said it better.

Mark J. Kurlansky is a journalist based in Mexico City.

Cutting the Visa Tape in Vienna

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — If you don't live in a capital that has good diplomatic relations with Eastern Europe or if you're a tourist ad-libbing your way across the Continent, obtaining visas for visits behind the Iron Curtain can mean a big bother of many mailings of passports and forms to unresponsive consulates over weeks or months — sometimes making the mission impossible. Often, a travel agent can cut the waiting time to a fortnight or less, but there will be handling fees.

There is another solution. Most Soviet-bloc embassies and tourist bureaus in Vienna, a neutral capital that thrives on tourism, are geared to last-minute, even overnight, decisions to go East and spend hard currency. Situated farther east than Prague or Berlin, the Austrian capital generally offers visas that are relatively easy to come by while sidestepping too. Today's Vienna houses dozens of diplomatic representations, even Albania's — often in Hapsburgian palaces quite contradictory to the present state of affairs back home.

Such a site is the Hungarian Embassy at Bankgasse 4-6: two Baroque palaces (one of them built by the great architect Johann Fischer von Erlach) that were graciously united with a common facade two centuries ago. Visa hours are 8:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. Mondays through Fridays. A few blocks away, at Kärntnerstrasse 26 on Vienna's main shopping street, one can obtain a visa from the Hungarian State Travel Agency, IBUSZ, which is open weekdays from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. and Saturdays from 9 to noon. At either address, you must leave your passport, two photos, and 190 schillings (about \$9). You may collect the visa two working days later — though a travel agent or a personal plea can usually win it overnight. For instant passport photos, Steff's, the department store on Kärntnerstrasse, has photo machines (one color, one black-and-white) outside either end of its ground floor.

Hungary does not require tourists to exchange a fixed amount of Western currency for forints at the border, but Czechoslovakia

does for crowns. The \$10 a day you must prepay will buy crowns at slightly more than double the official rate, but less than half the rate the black marketeers in Prague are waiting to offer. The CEDOK travel office at Park Ring 12 will give you brochures, information, and hotel reservations, but no visa. For that, you must apply at the embassy, a mustard-golden palace three miles away at Penzingerstrasse 11-13, next door to the Max Reinhardt Seminar theater school and around the corner from the main gate of Schönbrunn Palace, the Versailles of Vienna and a sightseeing must. Visa hours are 8 to 11 A.M. Mondays through Fridays. You must fill out a form, pay 150 schillings, and present two photos with a passport valid for at least four months.

You should have your visa in an hour, but be warned that it may take longer or be difficult as the Aug. 21 anniversary of the 1968 Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia looms. For fear of incitement, even a valid visa listing your occupation as student, teacher, journalist, editor, lawyer, judge, policeman or priest may not be honored at the border. In filling out the form, it is wise to use euphemisms such as "civil servant" for policeman and "clerical worker" for priest.

POLAND requires two photos, 300 schillings, and your passport for a visa that will be ready in a day or two; at the border, you must also pay 36 Deutsche marks (almost \$12). While ORBIS, the official Polish tourist information agency at Schwedenplatz 5, can advise you, the visa must be obtained at the consulate, Hietzinger Hauptstrasse 42B, near the Schönbrunn Zoo, between 8 A.M. and 1 P.M. weekdays except Wednesdays.

A Romanian visa costs the most (410 schillings, and at the border you must exchange \$10 for every day of the visa's validity, but it is given on the spot when you present your passport at Prinz Eugen-Strasse 60; no photo is required).

At the Bulgarian Embassy, Schwandgasse 3, you must bring one photo and 200 schillings; it will take two to four days, but you need not exchange a fixed sum at the border. Both addresses are convenient to Belvedere,

the lighthearted Baroque summer residence of Prince Eugene of Savoy. Its airy, spacious formal gardens connect the Lower Belvedere palace (now museums of medieval and Baroque Austrian art) with the more imposing Upper Belvedere palace (now the Austrian Gallery of 19th- and 20th-century art). From its terrace on a clear day you can see across the city to the Vienna Woods.

Yugoslavia requires visas of Americans, but not Europeans. While obtainable at border crossings, occasionally with some difficulty, a Yugoslav visa can be had in 20 minutes for 93 schillings at Salzgasse 4A in Vienna, just across the Landstrasse Hauptstrasse from the Stänhof, a brand-new hotel and shopping complex built in the Bietermeier style of the Metemich era.

There is no particular advantage in applying for Soviet or East German visas in Vienna. Both require vouchers proving that you have prepaid your hotel stays to an authorized travel agent, who might as well arrange the visas too. In Vienna, this will take 10 days for the Soviet Union, three or four days for East Germany. But visas for the latter can also be obtained at border crossings upon presentation of hotel vouchers, according to the travel office of the German Democratic Republic at Brandstätte 4, in the shadow of St. Stephen's Cathedral. This information office will direct you to authorized agents, as will Intourist, the Soviet agency, at Schwedenplatz 3.

The Albanian Embassy at Jacquingasse 41, on the border of Belvedere's botanical gardens, does not welcome inquiries about individual tourism.

One last admonition for visa applicants: When filling out forms in longhand, be sure to put a horizontal slash through the number 7, as most Europeans do; otherwise, it may be read as a 1. This is particularly pertinent to the standard visa question about "length of stay in days." Not long ago, a Central Park West maroon arrived in Prague for what she thought was a week's visit, only to be told she was there for an overnight stay. It took her a morning at the police station and a trip to the bank to prolong her visa by six days.

Alan Levy is a journalist and author based in Vienna.

Salisbury Continued from page 7

been, the Market Square, filled with stalls every Tuesday and Saturday.

There are a number of fine houses from the Middle Ages. In keeping with Salisbury's long commercial tradition, many of the most picturesque allow one to combine architectural rubbernecking with shopping, eating and drinking. The oldest known house in the city, John a Port's in Queen Street, is home to Watsons, fine glassware and china; just outside the High Street gate of the close is the warrenlike Beech's antiquarian bookshop; across from St. Ann's gate is the Old Bell Inn, in a 14th-century grammar school, another pub. The Pheasant, occupies the 15th-century hall of the Shoemakers' Guild in Salt Lane.

St. Edmund's Church, with its Cromwellian tower, is now the Salisbury Arts Centre, and among the city's more modern buildings is Salisbury Playhouse. Both figure largely in the annual Salisbury Festival, Sept. 7-21 this year. Featured artists will include the Academy of St. Martin in the Fields, the London

Symphony, the Philharmonia Orchestra, and the mezzo soprano Brigitte Fassbaender.

Wiltshire is unusually rich in archaeological sites. The top ones include Stonehenge, accessible despite recent angry invasions by what the English, quaintly, still call hippies; the Avebury henge monument, which dwarfs Stonehenge but looks less impressive because of the village built amid and around it; Silbury Hill, the largest artificial prehistoric mound in Europe, whose purpose has never been discovered; the nearby West Kennet Long Barrow, a large chambered tomb that was being used as a burial place when the Egyptians were still figuring out how to cut stone; and the Westbury White Horse of 1778, most spectacular of the many monumental figures carved into Wiltshire's chalk hillsides. (These have to be tended regularly to keep the grass from growing back over them; it is said that during Victorian years the grass was actually encouraged to grow over parts of the Cerne Abbas Giant, a fertility figure in Dorsetshire.)

For more modern tastes, stately homes near Salisbury, from the Elizabethan to the Palladian and, most typically, mixtures of every style in between, include "Willow House, home of the Earl of Pembroke, with Inigo Jones's famous "double cube" room; Newhouse, with a costume collection and Nelson relics (the present owner is a descendant of the naval hero); New Wardour Castle, now a girls' school; Stourhead, with notable landscaped gardens; and Longleat House, with park by Capability Brown. Check the Salisbury tourist office (tel. 334-956) for opening days and times.

Frequent trains for Salisbury leave from Waterloo Station in London. If one wishes, as many Britons do, to avoid London, there is a special bus from Heathrow Airport to the Woking train station, as well as train connections from Southampton. Motorists coming from the Continent may like to take the night boat from Le Havre to Southampton and drive to Salisbury through the New Forest.

TRAVEL

A Haven in Devon for the Compleat Angler

by George Guduskas

LIFTON, England — Two appeared at first, then four, then a dozen or more. "They didn't tell us about the cows," one fly fisher remarked to another as they assessed their plight, friendly but undeniably huge animals between them and their fishing trail. "How do you get cows away from a gate?"

No amount of shouting would do, nor would other threatening gestures. Through the brush and over a tangled barbed-wire fence seemed the only way around.

Asked later over a friendly drink, the same question never really was answered. Offered instead was cheerful advice.

"You've got to be careful they don't break your rod," one beery English fisherman said. "What about my feet?" retorted the visiting angler.

In the bar of the Arundell Arms, fishers, men and women alike, offer lots of advice. And tell tall stories, too. It's part of a day at this inn, a premier fishing hotel that has been catering to anglers for more than 50 years.

Here, everything a traveling fisherman needs is taken care of by hotel staff: licensing, maps, guides, lessons and gear. Packed lunches are available, too, as are diversions for those not interested in fishing.

Situated in this village in west Devon, about 38 miles from Exeter, the three-century-old inn owns fishing rights on 20 miles of water on five wild rivers. Four of them rise on Dartmoor, the vast, mist-shrouded moorland known to many as "Hound of the Baskervilles" country.

These rivers — the Lyd, Thushel, Carey and Wolf — splash down the moors, forming long pools, gravelly runs and bubbling riffles. Through woodland and pasture they twist, past cows and sheep grazing amid wild daffodils and hushes. Here and there a heron takes flight and a salmon leaps.

Near the hotel, the four rivers blend into the Tamar, the frontier river dividing Devon and Cornwall.

The Tamar is known for its salmon fishing, said to be the best in the region. Fish average 10 pounds. Occasionally, one goes to 20, and catching one is a sport for the passionate. A hooked salmon is a leaping fighter, and rarely is one hooked.

Brown trout abound in these waters, too, shy but nicely marked fish that take a dry fly with a slash and splash that fishers expect only of native fish.

Night fishing can be had by those cautious seekers of the elusive sea trout, a spooky creature known locally as peal. These sea-run brown trout run about two to three pounds.

Arundell Arms fishing in this valley of hedgerows and thatched-roof cottages is done on 22 private beats, or stretches of



Fishing in the Tamar River.

water, ranging up to a mile or so in length. It's a good day's effort, provided you pack a lunch. Then, an angler can be alone all day, lost in pastoral scenery, while fishing for Atlantic salmon or scrappy "natives."

Of course, a nap under a tree or patch of blue sky may be in order, too, for the pace is leisurely when trying to deceive a trout or two.

The hotel also owns a nearby lake, actually an old limestone quarry that flooded in Victorian times. Spring-fed, it is a haven for rainbow trout running to seven pounds or more. Tinney Lake yields almost all the hefty fish taken here on a fly, often with the type known as drifted nymphs.

WHILE the hotel caters to fly fishers, many from the United States and the Continent, it also offers, arranged or simply enhances activities for those wanting to do something else. In season, you can hike, watch birds, golf, hunt, ride, shoot snipe, and even fish for sharks along the coast. Antique shops and historic sights are nearby, but, unlike some parts of England, it can be 20 miles between pubs.

Anne Voss-Bark has been proprietor since 1961, when she acquired the inn with her first husband, Gerald Fox-Edwards. They wanted to leave behind the pressures of the advertising business in London and allow him to rest for his health.

Fox-Edwards died in 1972, and she later married Conrad Voss-Bark, a British journalist who now lectures in the hotel's fishing courses.

Mrs. Voss-Bark, a fly fisher herself and

editor of the book "West Country Fly Fishing," has modernized and expanded the one-time coaching inn to 28 rooms, two pubs, a lounge, a games room, conference rooms, and a restaurant overlooking a terraced garden.

The rooms with bath are more spacious, and many have period furnishings. Those facing the road, the main thoroughfare of A30, are noisy.

But you can always retreat to the bar, a cozy place, with brass countertop, wood chairs, tables and benches. Here, drinks are sipped, wine lists examined and dinner often ordered.

Plenty of fishing talk goes on, too, especially at dusk, during cocktail hour before dinner. Dining at the restaurant is no casual thing; jacket and tie for men and dress for women, though you can get away with less. For weekly guests, seating is at the same lamp-lit table every night.

In the garden stands one of the last remaining cockpits, where the ferocious birds once fought to the death for gamblers. The octagonal stone and thatched-roof building, hundreds of years old, now houses a room where the talk is of a day's catch, or the prospects of one. The sawdust fighting ring now holds fishing rods instead of spurred bantams. Fishing gear also is on show for purchase, rent, or just admiration.

Two knowledgeable instructors teach fishing to beginners and old hands alike. Roy Buckingham, a former Welsh Open fly-casting champion, is in charge, assisted by David Pilkington, who is also professionally trained.

Backing them up is Mr. Voss-Bark, a for-

mer British Broadcasting Corp. parliamentary commentator who regularly writes about fly fishing for The Times. Mr. Voss-Bark talks about river craft and strategy, often enlightening the confused with observations about fly fishing.

"It's a kind of conjuring trick," he tells students, "to make the trout realize that a bit of fluff on a hook is a delicious thing to eat." Enough of them — thousands over the years — learn the basic skills of angling to be able to catch fish, which is what most guests at the hotel prefer to do.

On average, hotel literature states, they bring in about 100 salmon, 400 sea trout and 1,200 brown trout each year.

At the end of a fishing day, the fish are weighed and displayed in the corner of the sitting room. Here, too, fishing beats are booked daily, each angler inspecting another's catch, and signing up accordingly. No beat can be booked for more than one day straight, and competition is keen for certain beats.

The fish are taken away just before dinner, but not until cocktail hour is almost over, to be prepared for a meal or frozen to take home. A fresh-caught trout is a tempting meal, and the Arundell Arms has the chef to do the job — Devon-born Philip Burgess trained in Switzerland and France and worked in London before returning home five years ago.

His cuisine is based on locally raised meat and vegetables, with sauces made to "enhance and complement the natural flavor of the main ingredient," he says. A good wine list backs up his dishes. After dinner, drinks can be taken in the lounge, where the slate floors date back 300 years and a huge fireplace is ablaze when it's chilly.

Talk there usually turns to fishing, of course, and occasionally to a persistent question, like how to get the cows away from the gate.

THE hotel is 253 miles from London via the motorway M4/M5. The nearest airports are in Bristol, Exeter and Plymouth. Room prices range from £21 to £28 (about \$28 to \$37) a person a day, including full English breakfast and dinner, depending on the length of stay. Most rooms have private bath or shower.

Fishing charges range from £6.50 to £11 pounds a rod a day, depending on season and type of fish. Licenses, guides, tackle hire and courses are additional, as are packed lunches.

Self-catering family flats are available, and children under 16 staying with adults are welcomed free. A baby-sitting service is available.

George Guduskas is a journalist based in Paris.

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Accords Nudging Europe Toward Opening Its Skies

by Roger Collis

A FORTNIGHT ago, two air transport initiatives nudged Europe a bit further toward some form of deregulation. First was an agreement on a more liberal fare-setting policy by 20 of the 22 member states of the European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC) at its triennial session in Strasbourg. Second was an announcement by the British and Dutch governments to extend the liberal bilateral agreement, signed in June 1984, into what amounts to an "open skies" regime between the two countries. While these initiatives are vastly different in scope and application, they are both likely to have a far-reaching effect on the liberalization of fares and entry of carriers into air routes.

Not that anyone seriously expects to see the unleashing of U.S.-style free market forces across the whole of Europe, where protectionist countries like Italy and France contend with. The most likely multilateral consensus is what Eurocrats, with an ineffable sense of Realpolitik, call "regulated competition," which is what ECAC is working painstakingly toward.

Reform may also emerge from the cumulative effect of the EC deregulation formula. Memorandum 2, currently stuck in high-level working groups, antitrust noises from the EC Commission, and a growing consumer lobby. But perhaps the most potent catalyst will be the example of the recent British bilateral agreements with the Netherlands, West Germany and Luxembourg — a liberal corner of Europe — which may have a domino effect in neighboring states.

Given that it is hard to get Europeans to agree about anything more contentious than motherhood and apple pie (though even this could run foul of the common agricultural policy), the ECAC agreement is a remarkable achievement. Although it virtually condones revenue and capacity pooling cartels and only weekly calls for the multiple designation of carriers on a country-pair and city-pair basis in order to stimulate competition, it does contain an important proposal for "fare zones" that would fix maximum and minimum prices on air routes and leave the airlines to fight it out within those terms.

The idea for fare zones was first mooted by an ECAC task force and presented in the so-called COMPAS report at the previous triennial session in 1982. The EC drew upon this report for its more detailed fare zone proposals in Memorandum 2, published in February 1984. However, according to John Crayston, deputy secretary of ECAC, the EC document was simply an attempt by the Commission to persuade member governments to adopt more liberal policies ("So far it hasn't worked, and only bits of it may eventually work"), whereas the ECAC policy statement, although not going as far as Memorandum 2, is a "moral commitment" by a larger number of governments to "get on and do something to develop a more flexible system."

A new ECAC task force will have its first meeting on July 9 to start hammering out practical proposals. Crayston hopes that the ultimate outcome will be a formal international agreement that will overlay and replace parts of the web of bilateral agreements between the ECAC member states. "But we should imagine that this will be limited to fares," he says.

Fare zones, or "zones of freedom," were introduced on the North Atlantic three years ago as a compromise between the U.S. and European governments following the Civil Aeronautics Board's show-cause order threatening airlines with antitrust action if they continued their fare-fixing activities. This was the U.S.-ECAC "Memorandum of Understanding" which has led to the partial deregulation of trans-Atlantic flights and dramatically lower fares.

Whether or not the application of fare zones in Europe will bring about a reduction in fares will depend not only on how they are applied (how wide the zones are on either side of the "reference" fare and whether they apply to each type of fare), but how flexible are the bilateral agreements under which they function. There are three elements that define the regulatory system: fares, capacity and market entry. Restrict any two of these and no amount of flexibility on the third will

change things very much. For example, if there are only two carriers on a route, splitting the revenue and capacity under a cozy pooling arrangement, there is no incentive to use the flexibility of zones. But bring in a third, or fourth carrier, as is typical on North Atlantic routes and you introduce a real element of competition related to price and quality of service.

Fare zones are one way to get protectionist governments to accept some form of liberalization. But paradoxically, they can hinder rather than help the movement toward deregulation. This is because they invite more government involvement rather than less and perpetuate the traditional form of bilateral agreement which works on a "double approval" system, whereby no fare can be

Protectionism remains a hurdle to deregulation

marketed unless both sides agree. This has made it easy for governments to protect their inefficient state-owned airlines from real competition.

The British and Dutch took a giant step toward liberalization with their bilateral agreement a year ago. This set a precedent in Europe for "country of origin" rules, which means that each side can set its own fares without approval from the other. The agreement also allowed free access to any Dutch or British airline on any route between the two countries and to mount as much capacity as they want. But the most seminal feature was to allow carriers "sixth freedom" selling rights between Britain, the Netherlands and any other country. This enables a traveler to buy a KLM ticket in, say, Glasgow, and fly via Amsterdam to the Far East without passing through London. The Netherlands, being a small, strategically placed country with an efficient airline, has more to gain from such an arrangement than Britain, which stands to lose traffic. Insiders say that Britain agreed to sixth freedom as a trade for more liberal fares.

According to a report by the British and Dutch at the ECAC meeting in Strasbourg, the first nine months of this liberal regime have had spectacular results. Traffic between London and Amsterdam from July 1984 to March 1985 increased by 16 percent on the same period a year before. This was 6 percent higher than traffic between the two cities and other points in Europe. Ten new services have been introduced, six of these involving new city pairs, the others providing more competition on existing routes. Four new services have just been designated, 19 license applications are in the pipeline and 11 different airlines are now flying scheduled services between the two countries.

Competition has forced down many fares and eased some of the restrictions attached to others. For example, British Caledonian has a relatively unrestricted £49 (about \$64) return fare between Gatwick and Schiphol and has introduced an innovative system of "time flyer" fares, which depend on the time of day you fly. Round trips can vary between £109 at morning peak time to £69 in the middle of the day. Restrictions are advance booking and a minimum of one night's stay. According to market research, airlines on the London-Amsterdam route are now carrying the annual equivalent of more than 70,000 passengers who would not have gone by air but for the new low fares.

The Anglo-Dutch agreement has now been further liberalized to allow airlines to combine services to more than one point in the other country, or to link such services with a second point in another European country. The "country of origin" rule has been replaced by "double disapproval." This means that airlines can set whatever fares they like. Only if both governments disapprove can they be thwarted.

Once free market forces like this are unleashed, they may be hard to stop.

Sheep

Continued from page 1

sheep farmers, even if the shepherd isn't getting all that much out of the deal himself. "If you have 300 sheep you can pay a shepherd, but once you do, you won't make any profit on your sheep. Many farmers simply won't use shepherds anymore when they can avoid it."

Is, as Demarquet suggests, the shepherd an endangered species, even in Provence? "It could be," says Molteni. "Yet until somebody invents the perfect fence for this region, there will be shepherds here. . . . It might not be a fence at all, but an electronic device implanted in each animal, emitting a frequency disagreeable to the sheep if they strayed too close to a small transmitter placed at either end of the pasture."

In a pasture not far from Le Merle, Paul Petrequin rolls a cigarette and squints as he looks over the flock that is his to take care of. Petrequin, in his late 60s, has been a shepherd since the 1930s, before anyone had ever heard of schools for shepherds. He learned his profession from his father. Petrequin remembers when the transhumance was not a day's truck ride but 21 blistering hot days of walking up, and 21 days back.

"You know," he says, "Until a few years ago, nothing in this métier had ever changed, not since the time of Abraham. Now everything is changing everywhere, and all at once."

"Putting antennas into the sheep? Worse things could happen. But I'll tell you, I only hope that I won't be around to see it."

Nell Platt is a writer based in Paris.

WEEKEND

THE BOARDS OF STICHTING STEUN HET CONCERTGEBOUW AND HET CONCERTGEBOUW NV. GRATEFULLY ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF GIFTS AND PLEDGES TOTALLING DFL 35 MILLION.

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Amsterdam, 5 July 1985



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"When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." Dr. Samuel Johnson, 20th September, 1777

The Royal Tournament opens in London: A Military Spectacular

One of the most exciting military spectacles – and far more enjoyable than the annual parade of might in Moscow's Red Square – begins at London's Earls Court stadium on July 10 and continues for ten days. More than 300,000 will watch the Royal Tournament, now well into its second century of performances and displays by representatives of Britain's army, navy and air force.

What began in 1880 as 'The Grand Military Tournament and Assault-at-Arms' has become an occasion for military music, rather than martial prowess, linked with action replays of famous British victories in past battles, plus dare devil competitions between teams from the three services.

Although the occasion always leads to an annual crop of letters to newspapers complaining about the apparent celebration of violence, the most popular events among boys of all ages continue to be the mock battles, known to the organisers as the 'bang, bang, you're dead' scenes.

Vivid moments of glory come from the Royal Marines with their re-run of commando raids and cliff assaults that reproduce, with considerable realism, the scaling and destruction of Germany's coastal defences during the 1939-45 war.

Another spectacular that captured the imagination was a repeat performance of the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 when the English fleet under the command of Admiral Lord Nelson routed the French... but at Earls Court it was fought against a background of music by the

massed bands of the Marines. Two large ships of the line were reconstructed, each nearly 100 feet long and 80 feet high, yet capable of being folded away into the roof when their guns were not blazing out a challenge to the enemy.

The earliest tournaments aimed more at encouraging the finer points of skills at arms, rather than concentrating upon capturing the public's interest. There were hand to hand contests by soldiers armed with swords, lances and bayonets as well as ritual duelling and gymnastic displays.

Guaranteed to raise a cheer was an equestrian competition known as 'cleaving the Turk's head', an event whose name was later changed to 'cutting the lemon' in deference to the sensibilities of a nation which had become an ally of the British.

In 1887 the Royal Navy entered the arena for the first time and in 1907 the, still popular and exciting, field gun competition was introduced with gun teams, each of 18 men, from the naval bases

at Portsmouth, Chatham and Devonport competing.

Within months of the first world war ending the Royal Tournament was back in London's entertainment calendar and the Royal Air Force flew in for the first time.

By 1933, with war clouds once again looming, motor cycles and other motorised units began to appear side by side with the horse.

After the war, because the numbers who wanted tickets for performances had soared, the event was moved in 1950 to its present home at Earls Court in West London. The larger arena meant that instead of the then King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, trotting into the arena they could enter at a gallop and go into live action to demonstrate the skills involved in firing a royal salute.

In 1955, the year of the Queen's coronation, the tournament went international with units from Commonwealth countries being invited, and in 1979 a youth band from the United States entertained the crowd.

Another glamorous event of a different kind opens in London in a few days. It is an exhibition of glorious jewellery and boutique items at the Van Cleef & Arpels shop at 159 New Bond Street. The pieces are being flown to London from the Paris salon as an added attraction for the thousands in London for the American Bar Association conference. This display of sparkling brilliance fits naturally into the London scene where the emphasis is always on tradition. It will be on parade from July 10-25.

There is a different kind of tradition, this time on water, at the Royal Regatta at Henley-on-Thames, which takes place from July 4-7. The first occasion was nearly 150 years ago in 1839. Prince Albert, consort to Queen Victoria, gave the event his patronage in 1855 and since then it has been the Henley Royal Regatta.

One competition has been continuous since the first year. This is the Grand Challenge Cup for amateur eights. The world's finest crews from all parts try to win one of rowing's most coveted trophies.

by Moss Murray

phies. But there is more to Henley than rowing.

The town itself is worth exploring, especially the historic Henley Bridge, built in 1512. Search out as well the old coaching inns. Once there were as many as 70. Don't miss the most famous, the Red Lion Hotel, which dates back to 1632. Charles I stayed there many times, and for several years it was used as a half way house to Blenheim Palace by the Dukes of Marlborough.

natural beauty'. So tents are erected and many clubs and companies hire them to entertain guests. About 20,000 are expected on the final Saturday. It is meant to be a very dignified and serious occasion. In fact, it is a lot of fun.

Getting there need not be a problem. You can either drive yourself into the delightful Oxfordshire countryside, or be chauffeur driven. Heads may turn in the direction of any woman who wears an exclusive Caroline Charles

centre of London to the regatta course, even less if you have your own apartment on the south side of Hyde Park near to the main motorway route. Hampsons at 6 Arlington Street, St James's, have what is almost certainly a bigger selection of furnished properties than any other major agency.

What to wear at Henley? For the ladies, all will be determined to look their most glamorous whatever the weather. However, it is best to be prepared for every eventuality. There is a belief in Britain that the one thing which can be guaranteed is the weather – guaranteed, that is, to be different by the hour.

Something warm even if it is finally left on the back seat of the car, is almost a necessity – even in mid-July. Take a cashmere. If you want the best selection, and the finest quality, pop into D. L. Lord, 41 Burlington Arcade, close to Bond Street and Piccadilly. For women they have elegance, for men, understated smartness.

Also in the Burlington Arcade are the two shops of S. Fisher. At both there is a considerable concentration upon fashion and a constant updating of designs chosen by Sara, grand daughter of the founder of the business, Sam Fisher, who still helps to cut some of the exclusive silk brocade waistcoats for which the firm has long had an international reputation.

At one shop Fisher has an extensive range of hand knitted cashmere for ladies and an equally wide range of sweaters and cardigans for men in plays ranging from 1 to 10. The colour range is as dazzling as a rainbow. At their other Arcade shop the emphasis is on men's wear including Sam Fisher's waistcoats. Prices for this glamorous male attire start at £100.

Any man with confidence enough to wear one is not likely to be upstaged by any of the women lining the tow path at Henley, even if she is wearing an exclusive dress from one of the outstanding Beauchamp Place collections such as Sava, Kanga or Panton.

Back in town after your day



Cursons, the exclusive new club at 45 Park Lane, has burst onto the London nightlife scene with glazing style.

When the time for the regatta comes round Henley goes en-fete. It is like a miniature Ascot with the ladies wearing glamorous outfits and the men discarding their top hats in favour of straw boaters... often borrowed, and worn rather better, by their wives and girlfriends.

Instead of a Royal Enclosure, there is a stewards' enclosure, but no permanent buildings are allowed on the Henley site as it is designated an area of 'outstanding

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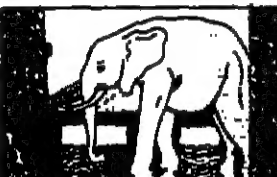
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30	140.17/50	140.20/25	140.20/25
30	140.17/50	140.20/25	140.20/25
30	140.17/50	140.20/25	140.20/25
30	140.17/50	140.20/25	140.20/25
30	140.17/50	140.20/25	140.20/25
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30	140.17/50	140.20/25	140.20/25
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Referring to the advertisement of February 1, 1985 in this paper the undersigned hereby certifies that the original share certificates have been duly distributed to the holders of the shares.

As from July 11, 1985 one new CDR Casio Computer Co. Ltd. can be obtained for 25 Swiss francs and 100 Japanese yen. The new CDR will be available at the Casio Computer Co. Ltd. in Japan. The new CDR will be available at the Casio Computer Co. Ltd. in Japan.

After 15th September, 1985 the equivalent of the CDR will be available in the form of a share certificate. The new CDR will be available at the Casio Computer Co. Ltd. in Japan.

The undersigned has received a message from the company that the Board of Directors has decided to liquidate the company. The new CDR will be available at the Casio Computer Co. Ltd. in Japan.

After 20.10.1985 the CDR will only be valid under the provisions of the Japanese law. The new CDR will be available at the Casio Computer Co. Ltd. in Japan.

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Amsterdam, 25th June, 1985.

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Consortium to Develop 5 Hong Kong Sites

HONG KONG—A consortium headed by Hang Lung Development Co. will spend more than 2 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$257.8 million) to develop five sites above Mass Transit Railway Corp. stations here, the company said Thursday.

The projects call for development of 1.1 million square feet (99,000 square meters) of commercial space and 1.6 million square feet of apartments around Hong Kong Island, to be completed by the end of 1987.

Included in the costs are 600 million Hong Kong dollars of land premiums already paid to the Hong Kong government, said Thomas Chen, Hang Lung's chairman.

Hang Lung has a stake of more than 60 percent in the consortium, which was set up last year under the name Grampan Co.

New World Development Co. holds more than 20 percent, Liu Chong Hing Investment Ltd. 7.8 percent, Melbourne Enterprises Ltd. 7.4 percent and Central Development Ltd. 3.9 percent.

Mr. Chen said Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp. and its affiliates would loan Grampan 800 million dollars for the project, with the consortium footing the rest of the costs.

Wardley Holdings Ltd. is the agent for the loan, which will carry interest one percentage point above the Hong Kong interbank offered rate.

Wilfred Newton, Mass Transit Railway's chairman, said the project reflected developers' confidence in Hong Kong's property market.

He said Mass Transit Railway would receive about one billion dollars from the sale of property at the five sites.

He noted, however, that the sale would not go far in reducing Mass Transit's debts, which totaled 17.75 billion dollars at the end of 1984.

Raids Halt Bombay Trading
BOMBAY — Trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange came to a halt Thursday when hundreds of tax officials stormed the offices of the brokers in a raid to find untaxed money.

The raid was part of a drive to curb tax evasion in the city, which is one of the most important financial centers in India.

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Michigan Called Likely GM Site

NEW YORK — General Motors Corp. may announce the site of its new Saturn plant next week, and southwestern Michigan appears to be the most likely site, an American cable television channel said Wednesday.

GM, however, said no site had been selected.

Financial News Network said the plant probably would be located in Kalamazoo, Michigan, although Kentucky and Tennessee still were potential sites. Several states are competing for the plant, which would create 6,000 factory jobs and a possible 10,000 positions in related businesses. Texas had been mentioned as a possible location, but Senator Phil Gramm said Wednesday that a lack of positive signals from GM made him doubt that the plant would be located there.

General Motors said that its sales were off 15 percent in June's final 10 days, resulting in a 5.6 percent decline for the month. Ford and Chrysler reported sales declines of 8.1 percent and 7.7 percent respectively in the June 21-30 period.

For the entire month, sales at both companies were virtually flat compared with last June.

Of the major import manufacturers, only Toyota and Subaru reported sales declines for the month. On a seasonally adjusted annual basis, June's sales equaled an annual rate of 7.9 million cars, off sharply from the 8.7 million rate recorded in May. The annual rate reflects the number of cars that would be sold if the June pace were to continue for a year.

Imports sold at an annual rate of 3 million cars, up slightly from the 2.9 million rate posted in May.

"June's sales were soft," Mr. Healy said, "but we are still seeing a pretty good year."

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U.S. Automakers Report Decline in Sales

Los Angeles Times Service
DETROIT — Hurt by increased competition from imports and the removal of sales incentives, U.S. automakers posted their first monthly sales decline of the year in June, the industry reported.

Sales of U.S.-built cars fell 3.2 percent last month, but import sales rose 16.7 percent, the automakers said Wednesday. Strength in sales of foreign makes pushed total sales for the month up 1.5 percent from the year before.

The auto companies said they sold 676,675 passenger cars last month, compared with sales of 727,370 in June 1984. Imports sold an estimated 252,000 cars in June, up from last year's 224,500, and claimed 27.1 percent of the U.S. market in June — their highest monthly share since August 1983.

Combined domestic and import sales totaled 928,675 in June, compared with 951,870 last year.

Industry analysts noted that the increased sales of imports, especially Japanese, was expected because of the loosening of Japanese import

restraints last April. But analysts still believe the import market share should level off at about 25 percent by the year's end.

"The import market share was down in the first four months of this year," David Healy, an auto analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert, said. "It should take several more months to average out."

In addition, analysts said that domestic sales were hurt by the ending of the discount financing programs offered by the domestic companies on some models.

"I do not think the decline [in domestic manufacturers] is astonishing in light of the incentives coming off," Mr. Healy said. He added that he would expect sales of U.S.-built cars to pick up if major consumer incentive programs are started again.

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Horton Profit Declines 44%

DUSSELDORF — Horton AG, the West German department store chain, said Thursday

BUSINESS PEOPLE

General Electric Appoints A Corporate Ombudsman

By Colin Chapman
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — General Electric Co., which admitted in May that it had overcharged the U.S. Air Force and was fined \$1.04 million and ordered to pay back \$800,000 that was falsely billed, has appointed its first corporate ombudsman.

Named to the job of keeping an eye on corporate activities and being ready to listen to anyone prepared "to blow the whistle" is John D. Peterson, presently the manager of personal accounting operations. Mr. Peterson said he expected to spend most of his time on military-related work. "With 60,000 people involved in defense-related businesses, tens of thousands of proposals and millions of time vouchers, the scope is incredible," he said.

Solomon Brothers is to expand its European operations by opening a new office in Zurich within the next few months. The office will be headed by one of the firm's managing directors, George P. Hutchinson, who is now responsible for the Tokyo office. His place as managing director, Tokyo, will be taken by Eugene R. Dietel.

Ferranti PLC has appointed Pat Wimbush as managing director of

Ferranti Industrial Electronics Ltd., its Edinburgh-based subsidiary responsible for nonmilitary business. He takes over from D.M. McCallum, who continues as chairman. Mr. Wimbush was formerly manager of the company's industrial and communication systems department.

Dunlop PLC has named Lachlan Shackleton-Fergus as general sales and marketing manager for Dunlop Military Products. He was previously the company's defense and military coordinator, and has served on European Community working parties, including the one on investment in defense industries.

Empresa Nacional del Petroleo SA, Spain's oil company, has appointed Javier de la Pesa as vice president in charge of petrochemical activities, with responsibility for coordination of associated companies. He was previously in Brussels as vice president of Phillips Petroleum Chemicals.

Westland PLC, the British helicopter manufacturer, has named Hugh Stewart as acting group chief executive. Mr. Stewart has been with Westland since 1979.

Standard Oil of Ohio has named William P. Madar vice president,

with continued responsibility for Sobio's chemicals and industrial products businesses and new duties involving corporate staff functions. This follows a decision by Sobio to eliminate about 450 corporate staff positions over the next few months. Other management changes include the appointment of Webb M. Alspaugh as vice president for human resources, Donald B. Anthony as vice president for research and development and Robert M. Mesel as vice president for control.

Texasco Nigeria Ltd. has named elected Kenneth T. Horn as managing director, based in Lagos. Mr. Horn moves to West Africa from Saudi Arabia, where he was president and regional director of Texasco Saudi Inc.

Quaker Oats Co. has appointed José Rodríguez as vice president and director for Europe, moving him from his previous position as vice president for Latin America.

Rio Algom Ltd., the Toronto-based subsidiary of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp., has restructured Atlas Steels, Canada's main stainless and specialty steel producer, into two divisions. Allan V. Orr, Atlas Steels' vice president and general manager, has been promoted to vice president, Rio Algom, relocating to Toronto. His deputy, Guenter Fecht, will become vice president and general manager of Atlas Steels Division, based in Welland, Ontario.

Some Technologies Don't Mix

(Continued from Page 11)

machine busily balancing the family budget, running the burglar alarm and making coffee was an impractical, if not absurd, concept. Customers persuaded by hype to buy the machines for such purposes for the most part put them in the closet long ago along with the CB's and the 45-rpm record players.

Yet more home computers are in use today than even the most optimistic manufacturer of yore could have dreamed. These are, however, what are known as dedicated computers: one in the washing machine to control the cycles, another in the microwave oven to allow a se-

quence of preparations to be programmed, and so on.

In effect, people opted to buy several pens, one for each job to be done.

A similar fate is most likely in store for telecomputing. The telephone is certain to become far more computerized over the next decade, particularly now that the communications industry seems about to settle on standards for an Integrated Services Digital Network.

The operations would permit simultaneous transmission of mined video, voice and computer signals over a single telephone line.

U.S. Liability Litigation Cases Cause Profits at Lloyd's to Drop

(Continued from Page 11)

polices could not be found and the originating companies have since merged into others.

That was good news for Denver-based Manville, but it sent another shudder through the already reeling property-casualty insurance industry.

Court interpretations have in the past led to huge liability awards and created uncertainty for insurers, Mr. Miller said. Insurers must be able to calculate the true nature of the risks they are underwriting, he explained, and that is complicated by shifting interpretations of what constitutes liability.

"Lloyd's will insure almost anything," he said, "provided we can know what is required of us."

No one questions Lloyd's ability to withstand current adversities within the insurance market.

Lloyd's record is superb compared to that of the industry in general. And its security is rock solid, with reserves estimated at \$12 billion on top of \$5 billion of premium income.

Far more uncharacteristic is the persistent whiff of financial scandal that has tainted a handful of its 384 insurance syndicates in recent years — scandals regarding misuse of member funds.

These events, whose very rarity provoked considerable press attention, triggered an investigation that produced a 1982 parliamentary reform increasing the authority of Lloyd's management to regulate the agents and brokers who do business in its bustling Underwriting Room in the City of London, the financial district.

The scandals have also called into question Lloyd's chummy traditions in which a member's word is considered sacred, a handshake binding and full disclosure assumed. Those traditions have shaped the Lloyd's heritage of always paying off on claims — whether during the Napoleonic

Wars, in the wake of the 1906 San Francisco earthquake or after last year's loss of a communications satellite and the shooting down of a Korean airliner over Soviet territory.

"Very poor accounting between Lloyd's member-investors and the agents who represented them in insurance dealings underlie the allegations of fraud," Ian Hay Davison, Lloyd's chief executive, told an American audience last year. "The fact is," Mr. Davison acknowledged, "Lloyd's ethical rules had got out of date."

Because "four or five" of those who work at Lloyd's had taken advantage of the situation to "plunder," Mr. Davison said, Parliament and Lloyd's officers have stiffened the exchange's ability to discipline its members, tightened the screening

of agents and increased disclosure of their financial interests to avoid the conflicts of interest behind the string of scandals reaching back to the late 1970s.

"I can assure you that the record will be put straight publicly and nothing will be swept under the carpet," Mr. Davison told the Americans.

Nonetheless, the unthinkable has since occurred: Several hundred members of Lloyd's insurance syndicates managed by Richard Beckett Underwriting Agencies refused to pay their shares of a \$77.5 million claim due May 31. Lloyd's quickly extended the deadline to July 31, but it remains uncertain whether that deadline will be met.

Under Lloyd's rules, members of a syndicate are individually liable to cover losses to the full extent of

their private fortunes. Lloyd's itself — being an insurance market or society of underwriters and not a company — provides the facilities and staff for conducting business but accepts no liability for the risks insured.

The syndicates managed by Richard Beckett may have lost up to \$162.5 million since 1979. Their members paid Lloyd's \$48.8 million last year, according to Business Insurance, a trade magazine published in Chicago, much of which was offset by recovered funds. It is the balance of that sum that is due by July 31.

Lloyd's has formed a special unit, Mr. Miller said, to take over the affairs of the troubled syndicates. But he pledged no leniency in enforcing Lloyd's policy of complete individual liability to pay

losses, whether prompted by fraud or misfortune.

The member "is responsible for his agent — if he is competent or incompetent or even a wrongdoer," he explained.

Given that only several hundred of Lloyd's 26,000 members are involved, he observed, "it's relatively a very small problem — though, clearly, it's very acute for the members involved." They face personal losses of up to \$250,000.

Partly as a result of his reform efforts, Mr. Miller was tapped in 1984 to succeed Sir Peter Green on his retirement as Lloyd's chairman. Mr. Miller was named to a further one-year term this year.

Lloyd's, he said, will continue to help its members discharge their responsibilities — "short of paying for their losses."

FACT or FICTION? 800% PROFITS

During drooping markets, CGR mused... "To urge readers to buy COCA COLA \$31, GENERAL ELECTRIC \$60, GENERAL MOTOR \$39, SEARS \$18, and a veritable host of undervalued equities may seem futile, for the declining DOW has triggered man's manic-depressive nature. Ignore prophets of despair, buy now..."

The rest is history. COCA COLA bubbled to \$72, G.E. cracked to \$119, (before a 2-1 split) G.M. raced past \$84, SEARS soared to \$62, and subsequently split. Once again, the "contrarian" triumphed. When the "Group" was floundering, castigated as "losers," by analysts who know, to paraphrase Oscar Wilde, "the price of everything and the value of nothing" we remained optimistic, flouting prevailing opinion.

After the faded "blue chips" regained their roseate color, the "Street" leaped on the Bandwagon, chasing upticks to the cadence of the "Crowd," as our clients departed, clutching "Contrarian" profits. The buy on "the bad news brigade" is perennially under-manned; the majority of mortals mock common sense, buying into strength, selling into weakness.

Our infatuation for stocks that are maligned by the media and the "Street" has been documented. Not that we are blind bulls; our researchers have compiled high marks for "shorting" bloated equities during the euphoria for absurdly-priced, "romance" issues.

When the Street was mopsodizing over APPLE at \$56, COLECO around \$50, COMMODORE at \$56 and TANDY at \$54, we heard discordant notes, and urged readers to "short" the Quartet. APPLE tarnished to \$15, COLECO \$10, COMMODORE capsize under \$9, TANDY tremored below \$25.

It is imperative to fathom that this is a market of stocks, not a stock market, each equity has its unique dynamics, or malaise. Our forthcoming report focuses upon seasoned shares that offer 50% or greater gains, with minimal risk. In addition, we highlight a low-priced, special situation, that can catapult, emulating a recently recommended, "emerging equity" that escalated 800% in less than a year.

For your complimentary copy, please write to, or contact:

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Address:

Phone:

IHT 8/7

Past performance does not guarantee future results

Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Japan

Furukawa Electric

Year Revenue Profit Per Share

1984 1,000 1,200 1.20

1985 1,100 1,300 1.30

1986 1,200 1,400 1.40

1987 1,300 1,500 1.50

1988 1,400 1,600 1.60

1989 1,500 1,700 1.70

1990 1,600 1,800 1.80

1991 1,700 1,900 1.90

1992 1,800 2,000 2.00

1993 1,900 2,100 2.10

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1996 2,200 2,400 2.40

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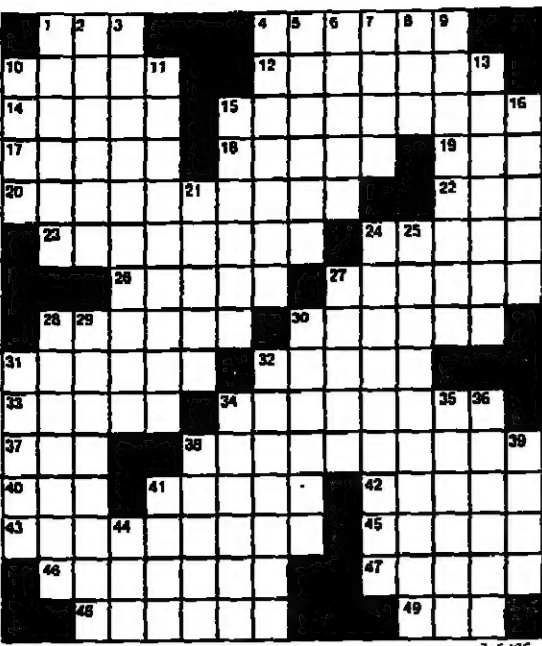
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ACROSS

1 Hisser
4 Tim in "The Highwayman"
10 Sluggish
12 Coleridge's anthology
14 Contributing member
15 Shifts
17 Sneak off to a J.P.
18 Winged
19 Stadium salute
20 Mariachis, for example
22 Aloof
23 Holiness
24 Ready, in Reims
27 Chases chicks
28 To every known extent
29 Midway comes
30 Having ridged edges, as a coin
31 Decliner of 1984's Nobel Prize in Literature
32 — del Rio, Sevilla suburb
33 Submits

DOWN

34 Directing principle
37 Item at a motor vehicle agency
38 Work of 24
40 Chemical suffix
41 Inn order
42 District in Portugal
43 Mars
45 Frosts
46 Less agitated
47 Piggeries
48 Cotton flannels
49 Affirmation
1 Lizards
2 Mexican housewife
3 Inclination
4 Western and cheese dishes
5 President Washington's \$25,000 a year, e.g.
6 Cries
7 Book eaters
8 Bambi's aunt
9 Brings back
10 Nones
11 Waterproof overcoats
12 Underwent chemical change
13 Walkie-talkies
14 More
15 Distrustful
16 Gruel from cornmeal
17 Rag-and-bush persons
18 Einstein's famous theory
19 Horse fathers
20 Group victimized by Romans; 290 B.C.
21 Antedated
22 Meddle with maliciously
23 — system
24 Casks are their
25 Set of speech sounds
26 Roullessness
27 Indian catraits
28 Classic western film
29 Lip
30 Kadiddle-hopper
31 Tom Watson is one

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DENNIS THE MENACE



WORMS DON'T HAVE A VERY GOOD JOB, DO THEY?

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WILEH

DABIE

KLEACT

DROOVE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words in the cartoon.

Answer: WORMS, DOGS, POACH, FELLOW, BANTER

Answer: What a yawn often is a hole made by a bore.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Athens	72	64	Beijing	82	72
Amsterdam	68	60	Bombay	88	78
Berlin	68	60	Calcutta	88	78
Brussels	68	60	Chongqing	88	78
Bucharest	68	60	Colombo	88	78
Buenos Aires	68	60	Delhi	88	78
Cardiff	68	60	Dhaka	88	78
Cairo	68	60	Hankow	88	78
Canton	68	60	Harbin	88	78
Cebu	68	60	Hong Kong	88	78
Dublin	68	60	Kobe	88	78
Edinburgh	68	60	Manila	88	78
Florence	68	60	Medan	88	78
Frankfurt	68	60	Osaka	88	78
Geneva	68	60	Seoul	88	78
Hamburg	68	60	Singapore	88	78
Helsinki	68	60	Taipei	88	78
Istanbul	68	60	Tokyo	88	78
Los Angeles	68	60			
Lyon	68	60			
Madrid	68	60			
Moscow	68	60			
Munich	68	60			
Nice	68	60			
Osaka	68	60			
Peking	68	60			
Prague	68	60			
Reykjavik	68	60			
Rome	68	60			
Stockholm	68	60			
Strasbourg	68	60			
Vancouver	68	60			
Warsaw	68	60			
Zurich	68	60			

MIDDLE EAST

Amman 68 60
Baghdad 68 60
Beirut 68 60
Damascus 68 60
Jerusalem 68 60
Tel Aviv 68 60

OCEANIA

Auckland 68 60
Sydney 68 60

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNING: Mostly cloudy, FRANKFURT: Cloudy, T.M. 10-12 (10-12), LONDON: Overcast, T.M. 11-13 (10-13), MADRID: Fair, T.M. 10-12 (10-12), NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, T.M. 68-72 (68-72), PARIS: Partly cloudy, T.M. 68-72 (68-72), ROME: Partly cloudy, T.M. 68-72 (68-72), SEATTLE: Partly cloudy, T.M. 68-72 (68-72), SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, T.M. 68-72 (68-72), SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, T.M. 68-72 (68-72), TOKYO: Partly cloudy, T.M. 68-72 (68-72), WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy, T.M. 68-72 (68-72), YOKOHAMA: Partly cloudy, T.M. 68-72 (68-72).

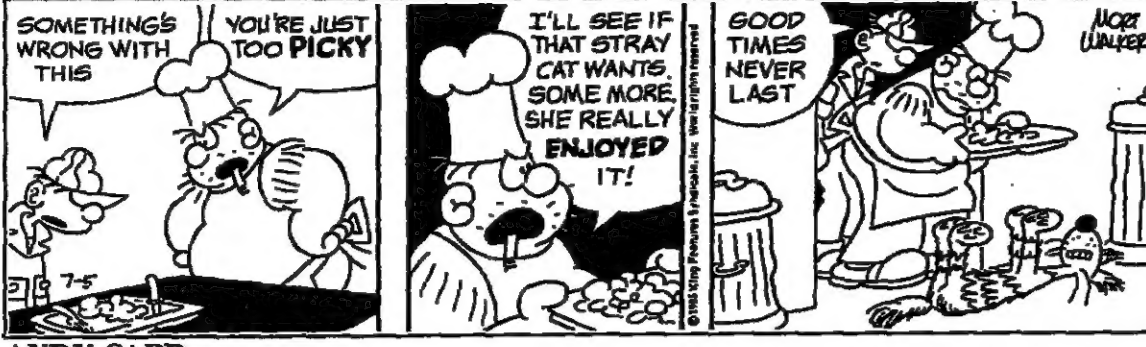
PEANUTS



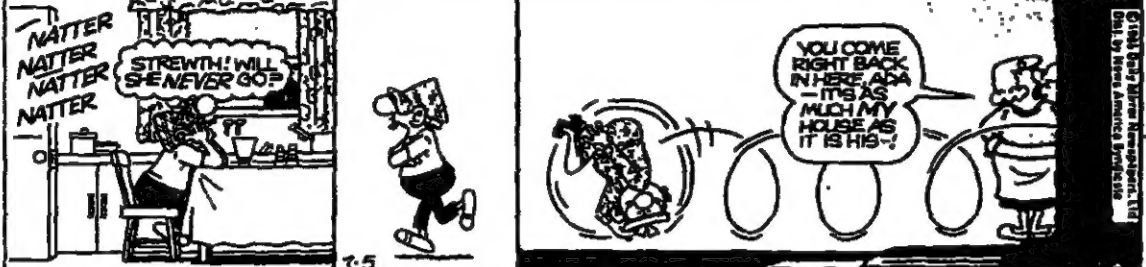
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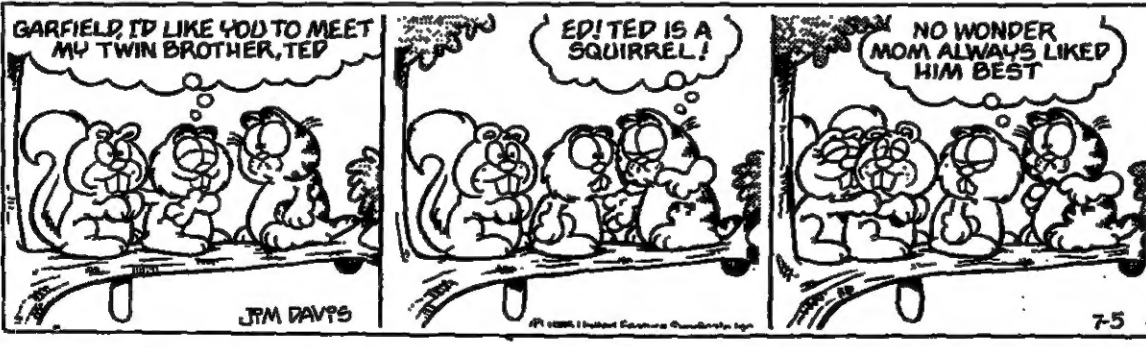
WIZARD OF ID



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GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE SEVEN DAY CIRCLE: The History and Meaning of the Week

By Eviatar Zerubavel. 206 pages. \$16.95. The Free Press, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by John Gross

DAYS, months and years were given to us by nature, but we invented the week for ourselves. There is nothing inevitable about a seven-day cycle, or about any other kind of week: it represents an arbitrary rhythm unrelated to anything in the natural order. But where the week exists — and there have been many cultures where it did not — it is so deeply embedded in our experience that we hardly ever question its rightness, or think of it as an artificial convention: for most of us it is a matter of "second nature."

This is Eviatar Zerubavel's starting point in his fascinating account of how the week originated and how it stamps our lives. In the course of "The Seven Day Circle" Zerubavel, a professor of sociology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, unearths a good deal of curious incidental detail, but his chief concern is with the ways in which a cultural concept enters our consciousness to the point that it feels like a natural phenomenon. The fact that no one has taken a comprehensive look at this subject until now testifies to how much it is like part of the air we breathe.

The origins of the week as we know it are twofold. It represents a convergence between traditional Jewish cosmology, with its belief in the seven days of the Creation, and ancient astrology, which was based on what were then thought to be the seven planets. The seven-day cycle drawn up by these systems evolved quite independently of each other, although behind both there may ultimately lie a belief in the mystical properties of the number seven that can be found in the civilizations of Assyria and Babylonia.

The Jewish week turns on the importance of the Sabbath. (It has nothing to do with the lunar cycle; indeed, Zerubavel points out that "the rise of the Sabbath cult within Judaism coincided with the withdrawal from worship of the celestial bodies, and particularly the moon.") Initially, Christians continued this tradition, celebrating Sunday — the Lord's Day, the day of the Resurrection — in addition to the Sabbath rather than as a substitute for it; when Sunday observance eventually replaced Sabbath observance (a movement pioneered

by Saint Ignatius toward the end of the first century) it was in order to distance Christianity from Judaism by means of what Zerubavel calls "calendrical contrast." The same principle can be seen at work in Mohammed's choice of Friday as the chief day of public worship in Islam.

As the Christian week was diffused through the Roman Empire, it came up against its astrological counterpart, a Hellenistic invention that had evolved in Alexandria and been imported into the West after Julius Caesar's conquest of Egypt. By this time, the astrological week, with each day assigned to a different planet, was too entrenched to be eliminated at a stroke. Just how stubbornly it held its own is evident when you consider all the European languages where the names of days are derived from the Roman planetary deities or their Nordic opposite numbers.

For a time, as the Romans gradually adjusted to it, the seven-day week overlapped with an eight-day week that had inherited from the Etruscans, a cycle built around a fixed market day. Zerubavel draws a parallel with contemporary West Africa, where the seven-day week frequently coexists with indigenous market cycles, and more generally he stresses how often the evolution of the week seems to have coincided with the emergence of a market economy. But there are other types of weekly cycle as well, usually based on a system of divination. Zerubavel describes a number of them, including a fantastically elaborate method of reckoning that evolved on the island of Java around the nineteenth century and gradually spread to other parts of Indonesia; each day has nine names, because it can be thought of in nine different contexts.

In his final chapters, Zerubavel returns to our relatively plain seven-day week and considers what it has come to mean in terms of our experience and our habitual assumptions. Here as elsewhere he draws on a richly varied range of evidence. Discussing Monday, for example, he weighs the folklore of absenteeism against statistics about the greater prevalence of suicides and cardiac deaths at the start of the working week; he tells us that in France poorly made cars are often referred to as "Monday products"; he is equally at his ease quoting Charlotte Brontë and Garfield the cat (who once defined Monday as "a day designed to add depression to an otherwise happy week").

Are we likely to see any great change in the way we divide our days? Zerubavel gives an interesting account of two attempts to reshape the calendar drastically, one during the French Revolution and one under Stalin. Both failed, chiefly because they were aggressively ideological in inspiration and a point-blank challenge to traditional beliefs.

This is a field where people tend to be strongly conservative; even the mildest proposals for rationalizing the calendar have almost always foundered in the face of deep social resistance. But piecemeal shifts of emphasis are another matter, especially when they reflect new economic realities, and Zerubavel sees no reason why in time we should not get used to murmuring "Thank God it's Thursday."

"The Seven Day Circle" is a fine blend of wide-ranging cultural history and imaginative sociology. My only complaint against it is that it is too short.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, North-South were playing a space-age system: South's opening pass promised an opening bid, but might have been much stronger. West chose not to open, and North violated his partnership agreement by passing. This clearly showed that he was very weak, but East hesitated himself into passing. He assumed, wrongly, that South held a very powerful hand.

East was unlucky in the sense that South held a minimum for his strong pass and West a maximum for his weak

pass. Nevertheless East-West had missed an easy no-trump game. But they actually gained on the deal for the East-West for the opposing team did even worse.

Playing a more normal bidding style, South opened one heart and West doubled. East should have bid three no-trump, but he ventured a penalty pass. This would have been indicated if he had held longer hearts with intermediate solidity.

The pass should have induced West to lead a trump, beating the contract by one trick. But he compounded his partner's bidding error by

leading a diamond, and South had a quick ruff for his seventh trick and a score of 160.

WEST: 100-100
EAST: 100-100
SOUTH: 100-100
NORTH: 100-100

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: East 100-100, South 100-100, West 100-100, North 100-100.

West led the heart five.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse July 4

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1000	+10
Brussels	1000	+10
Frankfurt	1000	+10
London	1000	+10
Paris	1000	+10
Stockholm	1000	+10
Zurich	1000	+10

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1000	+10
Brussels	1000	+10
Frankfurt	1000	+10
London	1000	+10
Paris	1000	+10
Stockholm	1000	+10
Zurich	1000	+10

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1000	+10
Brussels	1000	+10
Frankfurt	1000	+10
London	1000	+10
Paris	1000	+10
Stockholm	1000	+10
Zurich	1000	+10

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	1000	+10
Brussels	1000	+10
Frankfurt	1000	+10
London	1000	+10
Paris	1000	+10
Stockholm	1000	+10
Zurich	1000	+10

To Our Readers

Certain statistical data is missing from this edition because of technical problems. We regret the inconvenience to readers.

